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Ottawa summit

'Big 7' may wrangle over Reagan policy

OTTAWA, July 16 (Agencies) — Seven Western leaders, four of them newcomers on the world stage, gather here next week to become better acquainted while they try to forge a common approach on global economic problems.

The summit meeting Monday and Tuesday, under tight security at a secluded log-cabin resort hotel outside Ottawa, will bring together government chiefs from the United States, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan.

It is the seventh Western summit since 1975, when France proposed that leaders of the West's major industrial powers should meet annually, primarily to chalk out economic strategy.

President Reagan, French President Francois Mitterrand, Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini have come to power since last year's summit.

The Conservative U.S. president and the Socialist French leader will be meeting for the first time. Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has said the conference will be largely a "get-acquainted" session.

The meeting is taking place at a time of divergent economic policies as the allies face the worst recession since the World War II hard pressed by inflation, record unemployment, high U.S. interest rates, and sluggish growth.

It coincides also with a period of concern in Western Europe over Reagan's hardline approach to Moscow and, on the U.S. side, worry over what is viewed as increasing pacifism and anti-Americanism in leading countries of the Western world. Reagan will be under pressure from European leaders to modify economic policies aimed mainly against inflation.

The Reagan program has pushed U.S. interest rates above 20 percent. European governments say this has taken capital out of Europe and has weakened their currencies against the dollar. U.S. officials say the president, just completing his first six months in office, will urge the allies to be patient, promising interest rates will fall as inflation is checked. European leaders have said they will try hard to avoid a confrontation but will urge him to soften his monetarist stance.

A man who speaks for Western Europe as a whole acknowledged the split last week. "You mustn't make it an issue of the United States versus Europe — We're just as divided among ourselves," Gaston Thoro, president of the European Commission, told reporters in Washington. The commission is the executive body of the 10-nation common market, officially called the European Community.

Reagan will have Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain on his side. When she visited Washington in February she said: "...My administration has put the permanent reduction of inflation as its first economic priority...after these many years of inflationary drift the costs of recovery have to be paid."

She has forced British inflation down to the 12 percent level, but part of the price is Britain's 11.4 percent jobless rate, the highest since the 1930s. And her critics say the price of that is the violence that has swept English towns this month. The Japanese worry about inflation in the United States because high U.S. interest rates tend to make the dollar more valuable, and that increases the price of Japan's oil — which has to be paid for in dollars.

Israel massing troops -- Arafat

BEIRUT, July 16 (Agencies) — Israeli planes made repeated reconnaissance flights over southern Lebanon Thursday after heavy cross-border rocket and artillery exchanges. In Tel Aviv, Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Mordechai Zipori said Israel would intensify its war against Palestinian commandos following Wednesday's fighting.

And in Beirut, Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat said Israel was massing troops along the border for a big attack. *An-Nahar*, an independent Beirut newspaper, said the Lebanese government was thinking of asking U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib to intercede to secure a halt to Israeli strikes. The Israeli Air Force has hit Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon three times since last Friday. Up to 30 persons have been killed and wounded according to Lebanese press reports.

Two pro-Syrian commando groups said they had attacked two northern Israeli towns with rockets Wednesday following the Israeli air raids Friday, Sunday and Tuesday. The Israelis blasted southern Lebanon with artillery fire and hospital sources said that four civilians wounded in the market town of Nabatieh Wednesday and died Thursday.

Two persons were injured Thursday when shells, apparently fired by Israeli-backed rightists Lebanese militiamen, landed into the southern port of Sidon. Residents there said. They added that Israeli planes drew ground fire when they flew repeatedly over the rugged southern sector of Ebanon, where several Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist groups have positions.

As tension mounted in the border region, Arafat told Arab reporters: "We have a hot and explosive summer ahead." The PLO chairman was quoted as saying Israel had deployed two army divisions along the frontier in preparation for an attack by land, sea and air.

U.S. discusses gold standard

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — The idea of returning to a classic gold standard, a marriage of money and metal dismissed by mainstream economists for decades, is getting a new hearing by the federal government.

The United States abandoned the gold standard for the most part a half-century ago and the last vestiges disappeared a decade ago. Now, as a new commission opens its study, proponents say the Gold Standard may be the best way to keep a tight control on the money supply to beat inflation. Critics say it would be too dangerous in the volatile world market.

If the ideas of the "gold bugs" eventually lead to changes in law, economic historians probably will trace the formal first step to the work of the gold commission, 17 government officials and businessmen appointed by the president to "assess the role of gold in the domestic and international monetary systems." The commission barred reporters and other outsiders from its first meeting Thursday.

Those who want to go back to the gold standard have found fresh hope in the Reagan administration's economic policies, which have included a tight rein on the money supply.

To the supporters, the connection between a gold standard and monetary control is clear: If a nation's currency is ruled to be worth a set amount of gold, the money supply cannot rise faster than the relatively slow increase in the world's supply of gold. They point to the textbook definition of inflation as "too much money chasing too few goods." And they ask how inflation can keep rising rapidly if the money supply can rise only slightly.

The complaints of other economists are long and loud — and would be louder yet if they thought the gold standard might really be on its way back.



FLAGS LINED UP: Policemen's helmets and waving flags are lined up as if waiting for the Royal procession. In fact, they are part of a display on top of a street vendor's stall in Trafalgar Square where most of the goods for sale are Royal wedding commemorative souvenir pieces. (AP wirephoto)

Angered by police raids

Fresh wave of violence rocks south London

LONDON, July 16 (R) — Hundreds of black youths rampaged afresh through south London early Thursday angered by pre-dawn police raids Wednesday on homes suspected of being petrol bomb factories.

Rioters in the district of Brixton, which has a heavy concentration of blacks threw up barricades of iron sheets, set cars ablaze and lobbed petrol bombs at police equipped with protective helmets and riot shields. Young persons, some of them girls, appeared to taunt police yelling, "kill the pigs" and "don't waste the bombs," witnesses said.

Ten policemen were injured, one seriously, and six persons were arrested in the fighting. Hundreds of police have been hurt and more than 2,000 persons arrested since the wave of street violence began in British cities 14 days ago. Lord Scarman, a senior judge compiling a report on earlier riots in Brixton, said after a visit to the area Wednesday that damage to the raided homes was very serious. "Of course, the police caused the damage," he told reporters. "The question is whether it had justification or not. On that I cannot comment."

Police were not prepared to say whether the renewed rioting was fueled by government plans to put an armory of riot control weapons at their disposal. No one of the new weapons promised by the government since the riotous street battles broke out was deployed.

Home Secretary (interior minister) William Whitelaw urged the police last Monday to adopt aggressive tactics against rioters and promised them armored cars, water cannon and plastic bullet rifles if they wanted them. Whitelaw, who answers opposition criticism of the government's handling of the crisis in parliament Thursday, tempered his statement later by saying the weapons would be used only as the very last resort.

Police chiefs have expressed uneasiness about the introduction of a new riot-control armory. They see it as a departure from traditional British policing methods. The leader of Britain's 43 chief constables, George Terry, said after a meeting with the government that they fully realized the dangers the weapons might raise and would only use them after all else failed.

He also stressed that individual chief constables on the scene, not the government, would decide on the use of weapons. After the police chiefs' show of caution, the government was expected to place less emphasis on its "iron fist" policy during the debate in the House of Commons (lower house). The opposition Labor Party called for a debate to discuss the causes of the riots, which have been widely blamed on youth unemployment, decaying inner cities and poor housing. After the latest outbreak, London's police commissioner, Sir David McNea, appealed for calm.

The riot started hours after more than 100 policemen sealed off part of Brixton and searched for petrol bomb factories. The police tipped-off that petrol homes were being made in the houses. The raids were conducted as the area was still tense from riots last Friday and Saturday. Residents accused police of shattering televisions and lavatory basins and smashing furniture, floors and windows.

As rioters took to the streets for the 12th night of disturbances in Britain this month, the cabinet economic committee of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government met to discuss plans for aid to reduce Britain's unemployment level of 2.6 million workers.

3 Red Cross officials visiting Maze Prison

BELFAST, July 16 (Agencies) — Three International Red Cross officials were visiting Northern Ireland's Maze Prison Thursday in a new move to end the Republican hunger strikes before a seventh Irish guerrilla dies.

The three delegates from Geneva saw British officials in London before flying to Belfast, where they were expected to go straight to the Maze. They will study conditions in the sprawling prison and, if necessary, recommend improvements. British Northern Ireland Minister Humphrey Atkins said Wednesday night.

But political sources said the Red Cross is thought to have only a slim chance of breaking the deadlock over the fasts, begun by Bobby Sands March 1. Britain has said it will consider prison reforms only when the fast is called off, while the 600 Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas in the Maze want firm guarantees before ending the protest.

The prisoners object to being treated as common criminals, saying they were politically motivated. Their five demands for changes in their prison life include the right to wear their own clothes and to associate with each other. "If the Red Cross can pressure the government into accepting the five demands, its intervention will be welcome," a Republican source said. "Otherwise, there will be no useful purpose in the Red Cross visit."

Martin Hurson, a 26-year-old IRA man, was buried Wednesday after becoming the

U.K. pay scales lag behind taxes

LONDON, July 16 (AP) — British pay scales are growing more slowly than at any time in the last three years and are lagging far behind inflation and taxes, according to government figures. The department of employment said pay levels rose by 13.2 percent in May, compared to 19.5 percent in December. The rate of growth, which fell for the fifth month in a row, was the lowest in three years.

Wages are trailing behind living costs and rising taxes.

Reagan forgets vital N-codes

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — President Ronald Reagan left behind vital nuclear codes Wednesday night in a rush to a family function, White House sources said Thursday.

For 10 minutes Wednesday Reagan was without key escort, Maj. Bill Smith, who carries the black file containing codes for a nuclear attack.

The president had left the White House 20 minutes earlier than scheduled to attend a dinner for Mrs. Reagan's stepfather.

Racial violence divides British politicians, commentators

Riots voice of unheard, says black

LONDON, July 16 (R) — Riots in down-at-heel inner cities in the past fortnight have raised again the specter of future racial conflict in Britain, where two million non-whites live alongside 54 million whites.

The British are now seeking to explain the violence. Judge Lord Scarman is expected to stress social causes such as deprivation and unemployment when he reports soon the results of a state public inquiry. Commentators and politicians, aware that the looting mobs who baffled police were made up of both blacks and whites in many places, cannot agree on whether race is a major factor. But politician Enoch Powell, who advocates the urgent expulsion of non-whites, has no doubts. He repeated his 1968 warning that there would eventually be "rivers of blood" in racial strife "on a scale only describable as civil war."

"The time is coming when repatriation or re-emigration will be taken seriously," Powell wrote this week in *The Sun* newspaper. Most non-whites were still citizens of their countries of origin, he said.

Left-wing politicians and community leaders argue that Powell is failing to recognize that, severe though the riots have been, they have not been racial clashes. Even *The Sun*, which published his article, said it was



"wicked, dangerous nonsense" to blame the riots on immigrants. At Southall in west London, where the riots started, *The Sun* said "White thugs descended on a relatively prosperous Asian immigrant community." The "white thugs" were "Skinheads" youths who wear close-cropped hair and make a cult of aggression. But tension is high in the non-white communities.

Leaders of ethnic groups report a steady rise in racist attacks which have extended to fire-raising in several Asian homes by white youths. In one fire, which Asians believe was started by a petrol bomb, an Asian housewife and her three children were burnt to death July 2.

"I take a very pessimistic view," said Rashid Mufti, chairman of the anti-racist alliance in Liverpool, which was torn by some of the worst riots ever seen in Britain two weeks ago. "I think Enoch Powell, when he made his 'rivers of blood' speech in 1968, was not wrong in his analysis, although he was completely wrong in his solution."

The solution of the main political parties is to build a harmonious multiracial society. Politicians such as Home Secretary (interior minister) William Whitelaw believe Britain has the traditions of tolerance and peaceful change to do it. Most politicians regard the multiracial society as already something of a reality in Britain, where the people by and large live peacefully side by side.

Race relations acts have outlawed discrimination in jobs, housing and public places and made incitement to racial hatred a criminal offence. Nonetheless, many blacks, especially those of Caribbean origin, say they feel white Britons do not yet accept them.

The Trades Union Congress (TUC) recently concluded that ethnic minorities still lose out badly in the jobs race and bear the brunt of the economic recession. The bulk of the non-whites are Asians and many have settled well. Only 300,000 are of West Indian origin, but in this group the youths complain bitterly about their lot. "We're in white man's society, right?" said one black teenager. "We didn't ask to be born here."

Joblessness rises to 60 or 70 percent among such youths and they complain of police harassment. Some 35 percent of London street crime takes place in Lambeth, the borough with the most black youths, and police admit they may sometimes have reacted with an over-heavy hand. A government-appointed commis-

sion has reported that school children of West Indian origin perform below average while Asians do well. "They just seem to give up when they get into their teens because they don't see a future for themselves," one London teacher explained.

Powell, who left the Conservative Party and now represents a Northern Ireland district in parliament, argues that the proportion of non-whites in inner cities will double in the next 20 years because they are mainly young. "In the next century, inner London and a dozen other cities across the face of England will be 'colored' in proportions ranging from a quarter to a third, a half and higher still," he wrote.

In Brixton last week a black, asked to explain the riots, quoted American civil rights leader Martin Luther King: "The riot is the voice of the unheard." "Now we're being heard," he added.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is arming the police with water cannon and, if they want them, plastic anti-riot bullets. But she has no plans to channel state funds into the inner cities, according to political sources, and is not expected to soften monetarist economic policies being blamed by political opponents for unemployment at 11 percent of the workforce.

At Taif meeting

Kingdom upholds unified price

TAIF, July 16 (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia stood by its insistence on unifying oil prices before instituting any production cutbacks by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), industry sources said Thursday. The stance was communicated anew to ashraf conference held at this summer resort Wednesday night.

The meeting was attended by oil ministers Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah of Kuwait, Mana Said Otaiba of the United Arab Emirates, Tayeb Abdul Karim of Iraq,

Abdul Salam Al-Zaghar of Libya, Malik ibn Nahi of Algeria and the Bahrain Minister of Industry and Development Yusuf Shirawi.

Sources said that Saudi Arabia has requested to reduce its daily production average from the current 10.3 million barrels to nine million barrels or less. A number of these ministers told Yamani they were beginning to suffer as a result of the current glut in oil markets, which they estimated at two million to three million barrels a day.

Most of the Gulf countries have faced the

option of reducing their prices or cut back their production. With the exception of Saudi Arabia, these countries have reduced their production rates instead. "Saudi Arabia will continue its efforts to force prices down and unite them," one Saudi Arabian diplomat said.

The conference also dealt with the Arab complaint about Western importers stockpiling crude oil obtained at cheap prices. It also listened to a report about African countries contemplating a drop of about 50 percent in their crude oil production within the next few months.

Sources here said Nigeria, Libya, Gabon and Algeria were seriously considering a sharp drop in their oil production with a view to offsetting a downward trend in prices caused by the glut. These countries have been unable to sell their oil at the OPEC decreed prices, the sources said.

The UAE, which reduced production rates from a daily average of 1.65 million barrels to 1.4 million — was reported Wednesday to have ceased delivering to France 50,000 barrels a day. The quantity was contracted late last year, when France was seeking alternative sources of crude to make up for the loss of Iraqi supplies following the Gulf war.

The reduction decision affected the Abu Dhabi oil fields only, with Dubai and Sharjah continuing to produce 350,000 barrels a day, according to UAE officials. Bahraini sources said the Saudi Arabia suggested that production rates and price unification steps be taken up at another meeting to be arranged later.

Three states agree on fuel oil plant

BAHRAIN, July 16 (R) — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain have agreed to set up a plant to process heavy fuel oil into lighter and more valuable products, Bahrain's Industry and Development Minister Yusuf Shirawi said Thursday.

They also allocated \$2 million to conduct an economic and technical study of the project to be undertaken by a joint company based in Bahrain, Shirawi said

on his return from Saudi Arabia. The scope and the cost of the project would be determined on the basis of the study, he said.

Officials had earlier said that the proposed plant would have a daily processing capacity of 80,000 barrels of heavy fuel oil available from refineries in the three countries. The cost was estimated at \$600 million.

Arson ruled out in store fire

RIYADH, July 16 — Riyadh Deputy Governor Sattam Thursday ruled out arson in the fire that gutted Sadra market and Al-Ajou warehouse earlier this month. He also rejected the idea that the merchants might have set their own business ablaze to

receive compensation.

Damage at Sadra market is estimated at SR20 million, while Al-Ajou sustained a SR50 million loss, according to Al-Riyadh. Civil Defense officials believe that the fire in Sadra was the merchant's disregard of safety measures. They store their merchandise in residential flats and clay houses around the market, also wandering the life of the area's residents.

However, in the case of Al-Ajou no shortcomings have yet been discovered, but investigation is continuing to determine the cause of the fire.

Prince Sattam said, Sadra market will be re-opened and merchants and shopkeepers will receive compensation for the damage, but only after special committees have completed their investigation and enquiry about the actual losses. The merchants will also have to sign a commitment that, from now on, they will abide by safety instructions. They had complained that they were incurring tremendous losses as a result of their shops being closed during Ramadan. They submitted a plea to reopen their shops before the Eid (the feast marking the end of the holy month of fasting).

Turki donates aid to charities

JEDDAH, July 16 — Prince Turki ibn Abdul Aziz has donated SR200,000 to the Jamaat Islamia in India through their leader Sheikh Muhammad Yusuf in support of its welfare activities and service to Islam, it was announced here Thursday. He also gave SR50,000 to the Welfare Society in the Eastern Province.

Earlier, Prince Turki donated SR2 million to the King Faisal Welfare Foundation and SR3 million to the Riyadh Welfare Society under the leadership of Prince Salman, governor of the capital.

Meanwhile, the Jeddah Committee for the Release of Indebted Prisoners announced Thursday that it received a further donation of SR462,000 from a number of companies and individuals.

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Causeway will embody deep ties, Mansouri says

TAIF, July 16 (SPA) — Communication Minister Hussein Mansouri has said that causeway linking the Saudi Arabian mainland with the island state of Bahrain will serve as an embodiment for the deep rooted ties between the two countries and the people of the two states when completed.

He said Wednesday that the causeway would facilitate freedom of contacts and transportation and exchange of goods between the two countries in particular and among the all Gulf states in general.

Consequently the causeway would achieve one of the major goals sought by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Mansouri said. He noted that the endorsement of the causeway accord by the Saudi Arabian Council of Ministers has coronated years of efforts to work out the project into practical operation.

He expressed his hope that the venture on completion will achieve the desirable goals for the welfare and prosperity of the people of the two countries.



ASTRIDE: A bus made a full about turn and rode the median strip astride at the old airport road in Jeddah Thursday. There were no casualties.

New rule set for students receiving state support

JEDDAH, July 16 — Measures will be taken to recover any amounts spent on Saudi Arabian students abroad who, after completion of their studies, fail to honor their commitment to work for a similar period for the government.

The steps to be taken to retrieve the amounts were decreed this week by Turki Khaleel Al-Sudairi, president of the civil service board, Al-Riyadh reported Thursday.

According to the established practice, a student who spent ten years abroad at the expense of the government (four for his bachelor's three for his master's degree and three for his doctorate) will have to work for ten years as a civil servant in his country, according to the report.

In another development, the Ministry of Education called on all government departments for the sequestration of a company's dues with them for failing to honor a contract signed with the ministry. The company,

Jameel Khuwaigir Establishment, was commissioned for constructing an intermediate school building on the Airport Road, Medina, according to local reports Thursday.

The company owes some SR4.7 million to the ministry which remains after the deduction of an SR200,000 worth guarantee. The ministry called on other departments in a circular to sequester any amounts due to above mentioned company in the region of the figure it owes.

Meanwhile, statistics have shown that university graduates in Saudi Arabia prefer to join the civil service. Interviewed by Okaz, Mustafa Gbulam, head of the designation department at the civil service board, said that 50 percent of second term graduates of King Abdul Aziz University have joined government departments, attracted by the recent salary increases.

Islamic relief department to be established

TAIF, July 16 (SPA) — The Higher Authority of Islamic Dawa (propagation) has decided to establish an Islamic relief department, it was reported Wednesday. The authority's secretary general, Sheikh Muhammad ibn Nasser told newsmen here that the authority agreed in a meeting headed by Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn Abdul Aziz earlier this month to entrust the Muslim World League (MWL) to forward a relevant detailed project on the establishment of the Islamic relief department.

Sheikh Nasser added that the authority decided to extend help and aid to a number of Islamic countries. He pointed out to the authority's decision to provide support to Muslim minority organizations in countries where they are unable to exercise their Islamic activities.

He disclosed that the authority had agreed to help educational institutions in India, Djibouti, Australia and Miami state, USA.

GCC ministers to meet in Taif

TAIF, July 16 — The foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member states are likely to meet here at the end of August, according to Abdul Rahman Mansouri, undersecretary for political affairs.

Mansouri was quoted by Al-Riyadh, Thursday, as saying that the GCC summit will also be held at the scheduled date in four months in the Kingdom. The Arab summit will also be held in Saudi Arabia as planned, he said. GCC members are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman.

Schools allocated funds

RIYADH, July 16 — The 1981/82 budget for evening schools in the Kingdom amounted to SR15,097,462. There are 58 evening secondary schools in Saudi Arabia, comprising 224 class rooms. Dr. Saud Al-Jammaz, the acting education undersecretary for education and administration, urged all educational zone to communicate the new budget to the evening schools immediately.

Prayer and Fasting Times

Friday 16 Ramadan:

Maghreb (Sunset)	Isha (Night Prayer)	Sahoor	Fajr (Dawn)	Ishraq (Sunrise)	Dhuhr (Noon)	Asr (Afternoon)
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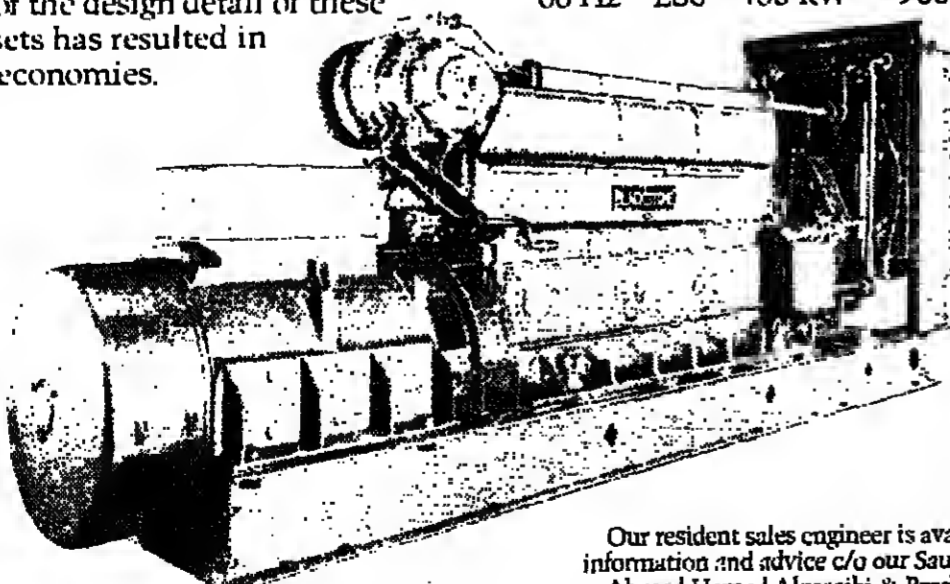
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Saudia restricts weekend jaunts by junior staff

JEDDAH, July 16 — With the exception of general managers and their top assistants, the staff of Saudia will not be permitted to go abroad during weekends unless it is absolutely necessary, according to a recent order by Prince Sultan, minister of defense and aviation.

The order, quoted by Al-Medina Thursday stated that the management of the airline had noticed that a large number of personnel used to travel abroad during weekends making use of the red cards awarded them and permitting them to fly free of charge practically anywhere the national carrier goes provided the availability of empty seats. This has resulted in work disruption since some of the staff failed to show up on time for work Saturday morning. They also caused a lot of embarrassment to the Saudia staff in foreign stations the paper said.

Ports expansion studied

JEDDAH, July 16 — The Saudi Ports Authority is conducting studies for the expansion of Red Sea ports it was reported Thursday. Operations will start immediately after the studies are completed. A spokesman for the ports authority said that the proposed expansion will cover Yanbu, Layth, Amal, Daba, and Qunfuzah. Yanbu will have 28 docks, instead of the present nine, to relieve the pressure on Jeddah Islamic Port. The studies, entrusted to a number of international firms, will be ready within the coming few years.

COMMENT

By Abdullah Omar Khayyat Al-Jazirah

Many people seem to have made beggary a profession during the month of Ramadan. You find streets full of beggars as if this holy month is an occasion to show poverty and to work assiduously to receive alms and charities.

Regrettably, a large number of these beggars are foreigners, who either came for Umrah or a visit. They even include some of those pilgrims who did not return home, and many of those who absconded from their sponsors and found attraction in begging, which brings good income with little effort.

According to a report published in Al-Jazirah sometime ago, the number of beggars in Riyadh during the first five days of Ramadan rose by 30 percent compared to their number in the same period last year. Likewise, sources of the Anti-Beggary Office say that the ration of women is higher than men.

Although this month urges us to give to the poor, it is our duty to defend our country and its reputation from this phenomenon which has been created by the expatriates. We must react so that the charities go to the deserving natives who do not stretch their hands considering it an act of impurity.

While I urge every one to give charities to the poor in submission to the will of God and the teaching of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), I would also like to impress upon the authorities concerned to combat beggary which tarnishes the reputation of this country and the dignity of its people. I don't think any of the natives is in this profession in any manner.



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NOTICE

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Any verbal agreements or claims whatsoever must be submitted to us at the following address by registered post within a week.

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مكتبة

NAIROBI, July 15 (Agencies) — Libya proved at the recent Organization of African Unity summit it is an undisputed power on the continent, and was an embarrassment for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's anti-Libyan policies.

Libya scored several victories. Its intervention in Chad was seen as a first step toward ending civil war in the country and was not condemned. It got Polisario fighters, whom it backs, a referendum in Western Sahara. It got the 1982 OAU summit for Tripoli.

The United States was condemned for its "emerging unholy alliance" with South Africa. It was condemned for obstructing efforts to gain independence for Namibia or South-West Africa. Its diplomatic campaign to get the OAU to hold next year's summit anywhere but Tripoli flopped completely. African diplomats assessing the results of last month's OAU summit here have painted a picture of a United States

U.S. tirade against Qaddafi helps Libya

Reagan policy misfires

very much out of step with black African thinking.

When the OAU began, Libya had no diplomatic relations with 14 of the 50 members of the organization. Its interference in other African countries had been condemned by Nigeria, the Central African Republic, Senegal, Gabon, Ghana, Mauritania, Egypt and Sudan.

By the time the OAU leaders voted on Libya's invitation to host the 19th summit, the anti-Libyan outcry had dissipated into sporadic protests and widespread silence.

African diplomats who attended the summit said seven countries who supported Libya—Angola, the Congo, Madagascar, the Seychelles, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, and Benin—worked actively and

together. They said only Egypt, Sudan, Gabon, and Uganda spoke out against bolding the summit in Tripoli.

"What was really surprising is that countries who had severed diplomatic relations and complained about Libya in the last year didn't speak — like Senegal, the Central African Republic, Gambia," one diplomat said. "Zaire said in private it couldn't have the summit in Tripoli but it didn't intervene. Mauritania and Togo said the same but did not speak out."

Gambia, which broke diplomatic relations with Libya last October 30, and Nigeria, which has been one of the most

vocal critics of Libyan intervention in Chad, proposed putting Libya on probation for a year. During the discussion, the diplomats said, 15 countries indicated they favored holding the next summit in Libya and six countries said they were opposed.

Egypt asked for a secret ballot vote, but the diplomats said Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi, the current OAU chairman, responded that there was a consensus in favor of Tripoli. So there was no vote.

Diplomats said Libya courted its opponents, spending lavishly and promising additional aid. They said some countries also feared they would become targets of

Libyan subversion if they voted against Qaddafi. Libya was helped by Reagan administration attacks against Qaddafi, the diplomats said. It was also helped by the Israeli attack on an Iraqi nuclear research center which fueled anti-American sentiment and was unanimously condemned by the summit, they said. Peter Onu, the OAU's assistant secretary general, said this year's summit in Nairobi brought a record attendance by 34 heads of state.

"Certainly, Libya will not want to see minimal attendance at next year's summit by low-level diplomats, so they will try to do what they can to improve the situation before 1982," an African diplomat said. This seems to be the consensus: Qaddafi will spend this year traveling around Africa mending fences, as his diplomats were doing in Nairobi. At least one diplomat raised the possibility that since Libya was not criticized by the OAU, Qaddafi might go ahead with plans that could again antagonize some of his African neighbors.

The diplomats all agreed that Libya got a boost from the United States' latest condemnation of Qaddafi and promise to provide military aid to help African countries resist Libyan subversion. "It's really quite ridiculous of the American government to take a stand against Libya because it just drives the OAU into a sense of unity against an external force," said a Western diplomat. "It's had policy to make such an open declaration that they are willing to intervene in the African continent," said an African diplomat. "Africa is very touchy about foreign intervention in their affairs. The way this new administration is dealing with Africa, they are losing much credibility."

Iraq offers to stop war, open talks with Iran immediately

BEIRUT, July 16 (AP) — Iraqi Vice-Premier and member of the revolutionary council command Tareq Aziz said Wednesday Iraq was ready to immediately cease fire and enter into direct negotiations with Iran to settle the border conflict between the two countries.

The official Iraqi news agency said Aziz was addressing an international conference of solidarity being held in the Iraqi capital to express support to Iraq in the wake of the June 7 Israeli air raids on Iraq's nuclear research center near Baghdad. Iran insists on an unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from all war-conquered Iranian territory before any peace talks could be held with Iraq. It has rejected all international peace offers for not meeting this demand.

Aziz said Iraqi President Saddam Hussein had always said Iraq had "no ambition" in Iranian territory and that this matter could be settled "after all the matters governing the future relations between Iraq and Iran are settled." He said these points were: "demarcation of the borders between the combatant countries, acceptance of the principle of non-interference in each others' affairs, and respect of the peoples' choice of their

conditions."

Aziz added that Iraq had never imposed pre-conditions for the settlement of the conflict with Iran, and that it has sought and will continue to seek a peaceful settlement with Iran on the following bases and principles:

- Non-use of force or threats in settling of conflicts, and the return on legitimate rights which had been wrested by force.
- Mutual respect of sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs.
- Freedom of navigation in the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz.

Aziz said Iraq's ceasefire offer had been intended to create a "psychological atmosphere" conducive to peace, but that it failed when Iran rejected the offer.

Aziz made no direct allusion to the Shatt Al Arab Estuary, flashpoint of the war. Iraq claimed undivided sovereignty over the estuary. Aziz's mention of free navigation was interpreted here as a willingness by Iraq to accept a compromise solution to the issue of sovereignty over Shatt El Arab. He also insisted that Tehran must come up with a "comprehensive vision" of the future of Iranian-Gulf relations.

120 Iranians rounded up in Babol raid

LONDON, July 16 (R) — More than 120 Iranian leftists have been rounded up in raids on hideouts in Babol, a traditional left-wing stronghold on the Caspian Sea coast, Tebran radio said Thursday.

The raid, monitored here, identified those arrested in raids on a score of safe houses as members of the radical Muslim People's Mujabedin and of smaller Marxist groups. Babol and the neighboring Amol saw some of the fiercest clashes between leftists and Islamic fundamentalists in the protracted power struggle that ended with the dismissal of president Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Since then, some 200 persons of most of them identified as members or supporters of left-wing groups, have been executed in Iran. The executions have centered on Tehran and the Caspian coast which has a long tradition of left-wing activism, partly due to contacts with the neighboring Soviet Union.

The radio said a further eight leftists were held at the Gulf port of Busher. They were said to be members of the Marxist Peykar organization.

Tehran radio listed 11 executions Thursday in various parts of the country. Three leftists were sent to the firing squad in the northern Caspian resort of Behshahr, three drug dealers were executed in the western city of Hamadan and four in Tabriz, in the northwest. Also in Tabriz, a Kurd was executed for links with the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) that has spearheaded a two-year-old guerrilla war for autonomy from Tehran.

In Tehran, unidentified men attacked the headquarters of the official Pars news agency for the second night running. The agency, in a report received in Ankara by the Turkish state news agency, said a grenade was thrown into the building causing minor damage. One person was slightly injured. Pars said the attacks Wednesday night and Tuesday were designed to intimidate the agency's staff.

"It should be noted that Pars is foremost in Iranian mass media in exposing the counter revolutionaries and consequently has become the first mass media target of the counter revolutionaries," Pars said.

Israel orders Nablus mayor not to protest aggression

London Bureau

LONDON, July 16 — The military governor of the Israeli occupied West Bank has ordered mayor of Nablus, Bassam Shakra to stop petitioning him about local affairs. Lt. Col. David El Ezar has told Shakra he must no longer send telegrams and letters to the military authorities in protest against activities of the occupying forces.

The order, if complied with would effectively curtail consultation between the Israeli military authorities and the elected representatives of the municipality over the day-to-day administration of local affairs in Nablus. It would also reduce the possibility of redress in cases of particularly arbitrary action by the military authorities. According to Shakra the petitioning will continue. "I have told the military authorities they can tear up my telegrams, but they cannot stop me sending them. They are trying to cut us out of local administration," he said from his London hotel.

Shakra is visiting London for medical treatment. Last week, he attended a celebration in Dundee to mark the first anniversary of the winning between Nablus and the Scottish city.

Meanwhile, the Israeli authorities Thursday ordered an Arab religious leader, Sheikh Muhammad Al Raji of Jendon on the West Bank, restricted to his home town for six months. They said this was for security reasons but did not disclose what these were.

Several weeks ago, a similar step was taken against Dr. Haider Abdul Shafi, head of the Red Crescent in the Gaza Strip.

Small parties firm; Begin's task difficult

TEL AVIV, July 16 (Agencies) — Israel's two grand rabbis Thursday further complicated the task of Premier Menahem Begin in forming a new government by threatening to bar the country's religious parties from participation.

The rabbis said they would do so unless Begin pledged to modify the present law defining who was to be considered a Jew. The definition decides on who may automatically be admitted to Israel. Hitherto, that definition has said that a Jew is someone born from a Jewish mother or converted to Judaism. But the two grand rabbis want a more restrictive definition of conversion incorporated into the law. They want the text to read... "or converted to Judaism according to the halakha" — the orthodox Jewish rite.

This would mean that recognition is only extended to such converted Jews that become orthodox ones.

The problem for Begin is that he needs the votes of the three religious parties to obtain a one-seat majority in parliament if he wants to govern.

Begin accepted the official mandate to form Israel's next government Wednesday and launched into an intensive schedule of talks with various parties. While saying he hoped to assemble a new cabinet by July 27, the 67-year-old Israeli leader held talks with the Liberal Party faction of his Likud bloc and scheduled formal consultations on Thursday, Friday and Sunday with the three religious parties.

The consultations will lead to a division of cabinet portfolios — an area where Begin acknowledged there is conflict and to a declaration of government policies.

Ten Pakistani leaders held

For holding meeting

ISLAMABAD, July 16 (AP) — Ten political dissidents were arrested in a police raid Wednesday night in Lahore, capital of Punjab province, while holding a clandestine meeting of an opposition coalition, an eyewitness said.

The coalition, known as the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), is banned under martial law like other political organizations. The witness, who declined to be identified for fear of arrest, said the MRD officials were able to agree on resolutions demanding the release of political prisoners, deploring alleged torture of detainees and attacking the regime's "indifferent" attitude toward recent racial violence in Britain.

Among those detained were Khwaja

Khalruddin, leader of a Muslim League faction, Malik Yder Usman, acting head of the Tehrik-I-Istiaqlal Party, and Chaudhury Arshid, a member of the Pakistan Democratic Party. The MRD, launched early this year, was damaged politically by the hijacking of a Pakistani jetliner in March by supporters of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto since his widow is an MRD leader.

Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, president of the Pakistan People's Party, is one of some 2,000 political prisoners currently being held by the government. However, President Gen. Muhammad Zia Ul-Haq maintains "a few hundred" persons are being detained for political reasons. Political activity has been outlawed since October 1979.

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Egypt to buy West German power plants

BONN, July 16 (AP) — Egypt plans to buy two West German-designed nuclear power plants capable of producing a total of 2,000 megawatts, Bonn foreign ministry sources said Wednesday.

The sources, who declined to be identified, said a political agreement about German-Egyptian nuclear cooperation was scheduled to be signed in Bonn and Cairo next week. The agreement was anticipated to include a clause heeding the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, to which both the nations are signatories, and to conform with the rules of the International Atomic Energy Commission. The sources said West Germany agreed to the deal in the belief that it does not in any way burden the Middle East conflict.

Unlike in West Germany's controversial nuclear plant deal with Brazil, Bonn will not supply uranium enrichment or regenerating plants to Egypt, the sources said. They did not describe the financial size of the deal or indicate credit conditions.

BRIEFS

TEL AVIV, (R) — An Arab from the Israeli-occupied West Bank died of cholera in a hospital here Thursday, becoming the first fatality from the illness on the West Bank this year, a hospital spokesman said. Three other West Bank residents suffering from cholera are in hospital.

TEL AVIV, (R) — The Israeli cabinet unanimously approved an agreement Wednesday night on setting up a multinational force to police Sinai after Israel withdraws its troops there next April, a government spokesman said.

CAIRO, (AFP) — Five Egyptians, accused of being Libyan secret service agents, went on trial for their lives Wednesday in Marsa Matrouh, a seaport 350 kilometers west of Alexandria, the Middle East News Agency reported here.

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INVESTMENT IN HOSPITALS:
Hospitals are becoming an investment ground for private businessmen. *Ahmad Kamal Khuroo* met the manager of the Saudi Medical Services and found out about this.

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King Abdul Aziz University will dispatch eight students for practical training in mining. *Kathy Lund* talked to the university officials and describes the program in mining engineering.

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America awards \$300m contract

Diego Garcia facilities expanded

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — The U.S. Navy has awarded a \$300 million contract for the construction of expanded air and sea base facilities on Diego Garcia, a key installation for U.S. military operations in the Indian Ocean.

The new contract, will result in a three-to-five-year project which will include building aircraft taxiways and parking ramps, warehouses, maintenance shops, roads, utilities, a wharf, housing for enlisted and officer personnel, and other facilities. When the work is completed, the Navy said, the base will be manned by a force of about 2,150 men.

There is no present intention to station elements of the Rapid Deployment Force there, although the Navy has anchored seven ships loaded with weapons, ammunition, water and other supplies for a brigade of about 12,000 Marines near Diego Garcia.

The Reagan administration has proposed an additional \$237.7 million in the 1982 defense budget for even further expansions that, among other things, will permit the United States to fly B-52 bombers from Diego Garcia.

The Navy said a decision has not been made whether to base the big bombers on the small island some 3,680 kms from the mouth of the Gulf, but there are indications that such planes might be stationed there in an emergency.

The United States has obtained base access rights in Oman, Somalia and Kenya and plans to spend hundreds of millions of dollars in developing facilities for use by American forces in those countries.

Meanwhile, despite Pentagon opposition, the House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly Wednesday to authorize U.S. military personnel to help civilian authorities seize narcotics shipments and arrest drug smugglers at sea.

By a 362-49 vote, the house tacked that provision onto a \$136 billion military authorization bill for the 1982 fiscal year.

The measure was little different from one that the Armed Services Committee had written into the bill before sending it to the full house and which the Judiciary Committee had wanted to tone down.

Italy buries boy

ROME, July 16 (AP) — President Sandro Pertini has stood solemnly by the small white coffin as Italy paid its last respects to 6-year-old Alfredo Rampi, who fell in a well and died last month after a vain rescue effort that drew worldwide attention.

About 5,000 persons showed up Wednesday for the funeral, but some of them had to wait outside because the small church in northeast Rome wasn't big enough to hold them.

The unsuccessful rescue effort drew widespread criticism in the Italian press as being inefficient. It triggered calls for improvements in Italy's civil defense apparatus, a sentiment echoed by the priest who presided at the funeral.

Pertini, 84, had stayed up all night at the mouth of the well while rescuers tried to save Alfredo. Millions watched the rescue effort on television and heard the boy cry for help over a microphone that had been lowered to him in the well.

A team of veteran miners and firemen recovered Alfredo's body last Saturday 31 days after the child fell into the abandoned well.



ACCIDENTALLY HIT: A Thai private is evacuated by fellow soldiers after he was hit in the leg when he accidentally ran into machine-gun fire during a mock battle near the Thai-Cambodian border. He is reported to have lost the leg.

17 die, 300 hurt

Riots continue in Indian city

NEW DELHI, July 16 (AP) — Hindu-Muslim rioting and arson were reported continuing in the walled city of Hyderabad despite imposition of an indefinite round-the-clock curfew and street patrolling by armed policemen and paramilitary troops.

Hyderabad Police Commissioner C.G. Saldanha said Wednesday 17 persons so far had been slain and nearly 300 injured in three days of rioting in the city, capital of India's Andhra Pradesh state.

A pedestrian was knifed to death in the predominantly Muslim district of Barqas Wednesday, Saldanha said, adding that at least 23 others were injured in bit-and-run stabbing incidents. The police commissioner,

reached by telephone from New Delhi, said 2,000 additional police troops were deployed Wednesday in the troubled localities of Hyderabad.

Andhra Pradesh Director General of Police V. Narayana Rao claimed "there has been a significant improvement in the situation" in the violence-torn areas since authorities issued shoot-to-kill orders to the police.

The United News of India (UNI) agency reported that police detained another 250 "anti-social elements" Wednesday, raising the number of reported arrests to 920. Six local opposition leaders were arrested Tuesday under a preventive detention law for allegedly promoting communal hatred.

Jane's edition says

Soviets overtake NATO navies

LONDON, July 16 (Agencies) — The Soviet Navy has taken a clear lead over the naval power of the Atlantic alliance, according to Cmdr. John Moore, editor of Jane's All the World's Fighting Ships.

In the past year alone, he said, the Soviet Navy completed 40 new ships, including one submarine every four or five weeks. This compared with United States launches of 18 surface and subsurface vessels.

The new edition of Jane's fighting ships commented that "the Soviet Navy enjoyed the benefits of a military-oriented economy to the detriment of the domestic consumer."

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), on the other hand, faced growing financial problems due to inflation, the

complexity of modern weapons systems and "short-term cash limits set by Western governments."

The new edition said Western naval defense is being jeopardized by cuts in shipbuilding programs and a reluctance to accept new ideas.

In Britain the lack of capital investment would have serious repercussions in the next 10 years, it said. In the United States the public had become more conscious of defense problems but it remained to be seen whether this would be reflected in the actions of Congress, Jane's said.

Jane's said cost was the greatest defense problem facing the West and the solution depended on the speed and urgency with which modern methods and designs were examined, accepted and adopted. It urged greater standardization among NATO members, where duplication was causing waste equivalent to 20 or 30 frigates each year.

BRIEFS

BANGUI, Central African Republic, (AP) — Fear of a new wave of violence was high among French residents in the Central African Republic Thursday after an explosion in a movie theater killed three persons and seriously injured 18. Police said two bombs went off Tuesday night inside the theater frequented mostly by Europeans, as a film was being shown. Three persons, including one Frenchman, were killed immediately.

NEW DELHI, (R) — India's first experimental communications satellite went into operations Thursday after being put into its allotted orbit above Sumatra, Indonesia, space officials said. The satellite, named Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment

(APPLE), was designed and made in India at a cost of \$1.2 million and was fired into space from French Guyana June 19 by Western Europe's Ariane space rocket.

UNITED NATIONS, (R) — British officials indicated Wednesday that their government would support Kurt Waldheim's bid for re-election as U.N. secretary-general although Salim Ahmed Salim of Tanzania, a Commonwealth member, seeks the office. The officials were asked about a report in The New York Times that during a visit to London by Waldheim, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington promised to back him for an unprecedented third term. They said they would not quarrel with the account.

Kreisky feels U.S. not keen on arms talks

BONN, July 16 (AP) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, at the start of a Socialist International meeting, has said the United States currently showed little inclination to negotiate with the Soviets the problem of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Washington had "strong misgivings" about such negotiations, the leader of the ruling Austrian Social Democratic Party indicated Wednesday to reporters outside the two-day meeting of six vice president's chaired by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Kreisky's remarks referred to the 1979 NATO decision to negotiate with the Soviets their heavy buildup of SS-20 rockets and offset Warsaw Pact supremacy with over 500 American-made Cruise and Pershing II missiles.

He said, in his opinion, the Soviets were prepared to begin such negotiations. In this context, Kreisky described Brandt's recent talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow as "important." The controversial Moscow talks were one of the subjects Brandt was to explain to Socialist leaders gathering at Erich Ollenbauer Haas, party headquarters of the West German Social Democrats.

A source declining to be identified said Brandt told the meeting that the Soviet Union had agreed to "contribute something" toward reaching arms limitations in Europe.

To maintain peace in the world, Kreisky said in a television interview, it was necessary to utilize all opportunities available. And Brandt's Moscow talks "beyond every doubt" served that purpose, Kreisky said.

Asked whether he saw a change in the Soviet position since the Brandt visit to Moscow, Kreisky replied: "The Soviets declare themselves ready for negotiations." Asked whether he considered as positive the will of both big powers to negotiate, Kreisky said "whether both of them right now is difficult to say. Right now there is a certain preparedness on the Soviet side, but on the American side there appear to be strong misgivings which need considerable clarification."

Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen, referring to Moscow's proposal of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, emphasized that Scandinavia was a factually nuclear-free zone, but that the Scandinavian countries planned to "probe" what was behind the Soviet proposal.

Norway's Prime Minister, Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland echoed Joergensen's sentiments about the Moscow proposals in an interview on German television. "I think we have to realize that if disarmament is to be realistic, both superpowers and the other nuclear powers must be willing to do something that has a realistic content," said Mrs. Brundtland.

She made clear that "we have our relations with the United States and our other allies. This will be the main basis for our discussions about disarmament... that is how it is and how it will remain."

Dalai Lama hails Chinese leader

PEKING, July 16 (AP) — The Dalai Lama, who fled Tibet in 1959 after an unsuccessful uprising against the Chinese, has sent Hu Yaobang congratulations on his election as China's new Communist Party Chairman, the official Xinhua news agency has said.

Xinhua said the message added: "I hope you will continue with your courage and efforts in recognizing realities and respecting people's aspirations. My prayers for your successful leadership and prosperity of the Chinese people."

In New York last week, the traditional spiritual and temporal leader of Tibet, said conditions have become slightly more promising for his eventual return to Tibet. He said he was in "close, present contact" with the current top Chinese leadership, which he said has admitted vast mistakes in Tibet following the Chinese takeover. He called it a rare and courageous admission.

He said it still is up to the Chinese to restore basic human rights and freedom for Tibet's "unique culture," including its religion.

Former U.S. army officer arrested

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, July 16 (Agencies) — A former U.S. Army warrant officer charged with selling top secret codes to the Soviet Union was held in jail here Thursday after he was unable to post bail of \$500,000. Joseph George Helmich, 44, was arrested at his parents' home in Jacksonville Wednesday and accused of selling information to the Soviet Union for at least \$131,000 while working as a "cryptocustodian," a code clerk with access to classified information.

During a 35-minute hearing before a magistrate, prosecuting attorney Gary Betz said Helmich had received certain honors from the Soviet Union, "including the rank of colonel in the Soviet Army."

The federal indictment said that the Soviet Union trained Helmich in "espionage tradecraft, including photography, secret writing and methods of clandestine communication." It said he sold top secret information about the army's KL-7 code system while working in Paris, France, and Fort Bragg, North Carolina, in 1963 and 1964.

Betz told the magistrate: "The damage by the delivery of this type of information could be very, very grave. It could have given them [the Soviet Union] the ability to make their own device and decode messages at a time when this country was involved in hostilities in Vietnam." The indictment said Helmich was making arrangements to get more money from the Soviet Union as late as August 1980 and or Betz said: "Our investigation has determined that there were funds put away for his use outside the United States."

Asked by the magistrate about his financial situation, Helmich said his total assets were \$14 and he could not post the required \$500,000 bond. He was then handcuffed and taken to jail. Local newspaper reports said Helmich, who is married with one child, had been working for a tile company in Neptune Beach, Florida, earning \$190 a week.

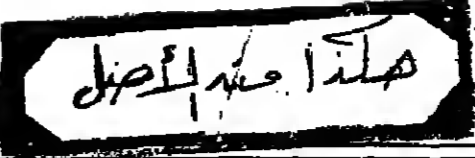
The arrest followed his indictment by a federal grand jury in Jacksonville on charges of violating the Espionage Act, according to Attorney General William French Smith.

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Kiwis throw apartheid opposition overboard

LONDON, July 16 (R) — The South African Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand, which looks certain to go ahead on schedule next week, is putting a new strain on Commonwealth unity.

The tour, which New Zealand has refused to ban, has provoked an acrimonious debate within the organization and threatens to disrupt a series of Commonwealth gatherings, from next October's summit to the 1982 Commonwealth Games.

New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon has refused to compromise the principle of freedom of association by denying visas to the touring team while his Afro-Asian opponents have questioned the sincerity of his opposition to apartheid.

Muldoon has retorted that some of the governments attacking him have poor human rights records and are undemocratic. He raised the specter of a split within the multi-racial organization when he said this week: "It was our Commonwealth long before it became the Commonwealth of other countries."

Muldoon's opponents at home have accused him of pandering to the "rugby vote" with an eye to next November's general election.

The Prime Minister, whose appeals to the New Zealand Rugby Football Union (NZRFU) to cancel the invitation to the South Africans have gone unheeded, has predicted a bitter tour and anti-apartheid groups are already flexing their muscles for mass demonstrations once the Springboks arrive.

The Commonwealth's Southern Africa committee met for an unusually prolonged

All for the sake of rugby

six-hour meeting last week to discuss New Zealand's position on the Springbok tour. A statement, reflecting the consensus of the 44-member states, said New Zealand had been given until July 21 — the day before the first Springbok fixture — to call off the tour.

Failure to comply would result in the Commonwealth shifting its September Finance Ministers' meeting from Auckland, a move that would signal an open rift between New Zealand and other member

at their summit in 1977. Muldoon was a party to the agreement by which member states reaffirmed their opposition to apartheid and undertook to take every practical step to discourage contact or competition by their nationals with sportsmen from South Africa.

The New Zealand prime minister says he has fulfilled his responsibilities under the agreement by appealing to the NZRFU to cancel the invitation to the Springboks. But his black African critics say he should order

ple of acceptance of diversity that has made the modern Commonwealth what it is today, and which we consider is vital to its future," Gandar said.

Gandar said member states were committed under Gleneagles to discouraging sporting contacts with South Africa. "There were some then, as now, who would rather the word was 'prohibit,' but it is neither realistic nor honest to attempt to change the meaning of the agreement retroactively."

On past statements it is clear Muldoon did not expect the present crisis to arise. After the Gleneagles agreement was reached in 1977, he told reporters: "I have said many times that I am certain the next Springbok team that comes to New Zealand will be coming when South African rugby is totally integrated at all levels."

"I am quite certain of that and I know that's the view of the majority of rugby people." Some anti-apartheid activists believe Muldoon was right and that the majority of NZRFU officials would welcome a direct government order to allow them to opt out of what is certain to be a troubled tour.

Sam Ramsamy, Chairman of the London-based South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC), said "We still get the feeling that the New Zealand Rugby Union is waiting for instructions to cancel the tour but Muldoon hasn't given them."

Ramsamy said there were precedents for Commonwealth countries, including New Zealand, preventing South African tours without resorting to denying visas to the visiting teams.

Springboks leave

JOHANNESBURG, July 16 (R) — South Africa's rugby Springboks left here Wednesday on the first leg of a trip to Wellington for their controversial tour of New Zealand.

The 30-mao squad left on a scheduled South African Airways flight for New York, first stop on a 48-hour circuitous route forced on them by Australia's refusal to grant transit facilities.

From New York they will fly to Los Angeles and then take a New Zealand Airways flight to Wellington via Tahiti. The 16-match tour, will be followed by a two-week stay in the United States.

The Rugby Union to cancel the tour and refuse to issue visas to the tourists.

The New Zealand High Commissioner in London, Lesli Gandar, summed up his government's position in a speech to the Southern Africa Committee last week. "In the present case ... New Zealand is being pressed to act in a way contrary to principles of our own which have been clearly and democratically expressed. By threats quite alien to the Commonwealth tradition some members are putting at risk the very princi-



PROTESTER: New Zealand police arrest one of the anti-Springbok tour protesters who was sitting in the Queen Street during a protest march. About ten persons were arrested early this week. The protest march followed the announcement by the New Zealand Rugby Football chairman Mr. Ces Blazey to go ahead with the Springbok tour.

Rain restricts play in Test

LEEDS, England, July 16 (AFP) — England's Ian Botham, relieved of the cares of a leadership, reverted to his old habit of taking a wicket at the start of a spell when he had a new Wood lbw at 55 in the third Test between England and Australia at Headingley on Thursday.

Botham had the uncanny knack of striking soon as he started bowling in his great arcs between 1977 and 1980 but lost his edge in his twelve Tests as captain. Today he led the breakthrough after Australia's cning pair, Wood and John Dyson, had rated a promising start. Wood dominated scoring before being dismissed by m m riveting break-back.

Headingley's appalling record with weather urred to give an interrupted morning session. Bad light caused a short break after y one over and the first rain in Leeds for e weeks stopped the game again with stralia 60 for one in the 19th over. Kim ghes had chosen to bat first.

he last three Leeds Tests had managed 37 hours play out of a possible 90 and an early lunch taken, the crowd were fronted with the gloomy sight of steady rain and a covered square.

ustralia made a fine start, putting the 50 without loss in the first 70 minutes, off y 15 overs, Graeme Wood's share was 33 John Dyson's 11. Graham Dilley took r from Willis for the 11th over but failed est the batsmen, who were making the st of the fast outfield, Chris Old was more ressive.

ike Brearley called upon Ian Botham to el for the first time in the 18th over and only his third ball, the deposed England ain broke the stubborn stand. He had od, on 34, lbw with a ball which kept low, Australian opener being caught plumb in at of his middle stump.

ustralia were 55-1 and Trevor Chappell's next man into partner Dyson, on 15.

Keith Stevenson rabs 5 for 49

LONDON, July 16 (AP) — Keith Stevenson took five wickets for 49 Wednesday as chasing Hampshire took control of its City Championship Cricket match against Derbyshire at Portsmouth.

tevenson, playing against his former try, was backed-up by Tim Tremlett, had figures of 4 for 11, as Hampshire led Derbyshire for 104 and then reached 170 in reply, with Gordon Greenidge 100 on 60.

outh African Ian Greig and Garth Le e steered Sussex into a commanding position against Surrey at Hove. Greig took 4 for and Le Roux claimed 3 for 57 as Surrey dismissed for 175. Sussex was 17 for one e close.

est Indian Will Slack hit 56 to save Mid-sser from disaster against Kent at Lord's. llessex eventually stumbled to 157 all out, h West Indian John Shepherd claiming 5 61, but Kent then slumped to 99 for 4 in y.

outh African Ken MeEwan hit 7 out of ex's total of 196 against Northampton- e at Southend, while Mark Scott hit 109 younis Ahmed contributed 83 not out as eestershire hit 316 for 5 declared against eestershire at Bristol.

iestershire's bowlers gained the upper d against Warwickshire at Coventry. Les rd had 4 for 26 and Gordon Parsons 4 for as Warwickshire was dismissed for 136. ohn Hopkins struck 176, the biggest score e day, as Glamorgan piled up 343 for 6 lated against Yorkshire at Cardiff.

U.S. aide sets ball rolling

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP) — U.S. secretary of labor Raymond Donovan addressed both sides in the 34-day old major league baseball strike Wednesday, then left the negotiations sounding hopeful.

"I was very pleased," Donovan said following separate meetings with management and union bargainners. "The message was ... to please get back to serious bargaining. They did that. The collective bargaining system is working," he said.

Donovan flew to New York Wednesday with federal mediator Kenneth Moffett, who has been working on the baseball strike since its beginning June 12.

"The secretary entered the talks in an effort to add new leverage to the bargaining process," Moffett said. "He suggested that be was hopeful they could reach a settlement and be told the parties that if they couldn't reach a settlement, they could rest assured

Rodriguez leads

LADRAS, India July 16 (AP) — Internatl master Reuben Rodriguez of theippines maintained his lead Wednesday e final leg of the Asian Masters Chess ulti Tournament here, beating Indian a Ravisekar in the ninth round.

he game between Rodriguez and Sekhar, 10urney favorite, had been urning on Monday. Playing the queen's birt, the Indian was caught in the wrong res by Rodriguez, who isolated his pawns a after the game resumed Wednesday.



GRIMACES: Japan's Issu Aoki grimaces after a close look at the Royal St. George's course prior to the opening of the British Open Golf Championships Thursday.

Top stars for British Golf

SANDWICH, England, July 16 (R) — American Tom Watson begins his defense of the British Open Golf title Thursday with a cluster of big-hitting international stars eager to dethrone him. The general view is that the Royal St. George's course, of which Watson was surprisingly critical two days ago, will favor the muscle-men.

As a result, the name of evergreen Jack Nicklaus has been added to other key challengers such as U.S. pair Ray Floyd and Jerry Pate, Australian Greg Norman, 1979 champion Severiano Ballesteros of Spain and Nick Faldo of Britain.

Watson said on Monday the course had been artificially watered beyond recognition as a British link, as part of a trend toward the Americanization of British lay-outs. But the reaction to his comment was that while the course is undoubtedly softer than is usual for the Open, only the wet weather is to blame.

Floyd's view was: "You can't condemn a course for being in excellent shape, and this one certainly is."

Royal St. George's is staging the Open for the first time since 1949 and American Lee Trevino, the 1971 and 1972 champion and runner-up last year, called it "the greatest course I have ever played the Open on"

Baseball talks

they would be hearing from him about coming to Washington, D.C."

Moffett had summoned the two sides back into negotiations for the first time since Saturday, when management rejected the mediator's compromise proposal on free-agent compensation, the sole issue in the strike which has canceled 392 regular-season games plus Tuesday night's All-Star game.

The White House move into the deadlock was prompted by economic losses suffered by many major league cities during the strike. It is estimated, for example, that losing the All-Star game cost Cleveland more than \$4 million.

After Donovan left, negotiations between the two sides resumed. "I would hope that the collective bargaining process will work to its fullest and I need not come back or they come down," the labor secretary said. "There's a nice spirit up there."

Bernard Hinault poised for victory

LE PLEYNET, France, July 16 (AFP) — It looks as if France's Bernard Hinault has won the French Cycling tour.

Hinault prevailed in the final mountain stage of the tour here Wednesday, with the distance to Paris still to be raced, outdueling arch-rival Jean-Pierre Bonnaud.

The two-time French tour winner moved his overall lead over second-placed Belgian Lucien Van Impe to a probably unassailable 12:12 minutes.

Victory was especially sweet for Hinault Wednesday since he was nipped at the finish the previous day by Peter Winnen of the Netherlands, and this on Bastille Day, the day he had announced he would have the tour all but won.

Also gratifying was outstripping a challenging Bernaudeau, formerly Hinault's teammate, who finally lived up in the 20th stage to his threats to give France's No. 1 cycling hero a run for his money.

Bernaudeau had problems in the Pyrenees stages and has not done well in the time trials but he was excellent over Wednesday's 134 km stage from L'Alpe D'Huez to Le Pleynet Les Sept-Laux.

In Trans-Atlantic Cup Cosmos squeezes past Southampton

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey, July 16 (AP) — Giorgio Chinaglia and Hernan "Chico" Borja scored second-half goals within two minutes of each other Wednesday night to lift the Cosmos to a 2-1 Trans-Atlantic Challenge Cup victory over Southampton of England. They met Seattle Sounders in the final.

Chinaglia's goal, which came at 76:39 and snapped a scoreless deadlock, skidded home off the fingertips of Southampton goalkeeper Ivan Katalinic.

Vladislav Bogie Bogicevic of Yugoslavia and Julio "Cesar" Romero added assists on Chinaglia's goal, which came on a low 18-yard shot from the left side of the box.

Rodriguez and Bremer also teamed to set up the Cosmos' second goal, which came at 70:12 when Borja who took a pass from Bogicevic, faked Katalinic off his feet and booted the ball into the right corner.

Southampton, unable to generate any significant attack through much of the early going, came to life the final 10 minutes of the game played before a crowd of 29,614 at Glanis Stadium.

Southampton got their only goal at 85:41, when Joe Bisciel knocked in a deflection of a shot off the foot of Steve Moran. Southampton star Kevin Keegan, who was effectively bottled out by the Cosmos' defense through most of the match, received an assist on the goal.

Cruyff's opener

Washington Diplomat's John Cruyff and David Bradford of England scored their first goals of the season as the Dips beat the Toronto Blizzard 2-0 in North American Soccer League action Wednesday night.

Starting his first game as a Diplomat this season, Cruyff's goal came with 15:50 gone in the first half. Cruyff cut in front of the net after receiving a pass from Bradford and headed past Blizzard goalie Tony Churfsky for his goal.

Cruyff almost scored again at 85:11 but his shot from 22 yards hit the crossbar and bounced back onto the field. With nine seconds remaining in the game, Bradford worked a give-and-go with striker Don Adillo and beat Churfsky with a low shot just inside the left post.

Paul nets 100th goal

Atlanta Chiefs forward Paul Child of England scored his 100th career NASL goal to lead the Chiefs to their first victory ever over the Los Angeles Aztecs, 4-1.

Child, the NASL's second all-time leading scorer and only the fourth player in league history to score 100 goals, got his 100th with a left footed shot past Aztec goalie Chris Turner at 46:41. The game was stopped at that point as Child was presented with the ball.

David Byrne of England scored third goal of the season at 4:10 to give the Chiefs an early lead, but LA's Bryan Quinn scored at 30:25 to make the halftime score 1-1.

The Chiefs, now 14-9 and still at the top of the Southern Division, roared back with goals by Keith Furphy of England at 52:55, Brian Alderson of Scotland at 66:43 and Child at 76:41.

Brace by Parkinson

Midfielder Andy Parkinson of South Africa scored a pair of goals and Gordon Alec Hill of England scored what proved the

winner as the Montreal Marie swamped the San Jose Earthquakes 4-0.

Defender Andy Lynch of Scotland added the other goal for the Marie.

The Marie opened the scoring a 17:17 of the first half when Hill rifled home a pass by Bob Vosmaer of the Netherlands to beat goalkeeper Phil Purkes for his team-leading 12th goal of the season.

Parkinson gave Montreal a two-goal lead in the 56th minute when he converted Vosmaer's free-kick from close range for his sixth goal of the season.

Parkinson scored his second goal of the match at 72:32 on a low shot. Lynch chipped the rout with his fourth goal of the season on a penalty kick less than two minutes later.

Boomers advance

Calgary's Juan Carlos Molina put one into the net to score the first of the Boomers' goals in a 2-0 victory over the Tea Men.

The Boomers were in control from the start. Tea Men defender Jack Carmichael tripped Boomer Franz Gerber in the penalty area at 14:58, and the Boomers were awarded a penalty kick. Helmut Kremers took the penalty kick, his fourth of the year, but Tea Men goalkeeper Arnie Mausser saved diving to his left.

Molina, with an assist from Holger Broeck, put Calgary ahead at 67:54. Carlos Salguero, a substitute who came into the game at 68:31, scored the second at 73:30.

Sting prevails

Karl-Heinz Granitz of West Germany scored a goal and assigned on another to boost the Chicago Sting to a 4-2 win over the Edmonton Drillers.

Two more seeds bow out

Unseeded Diego Perez extends Clerc

BROOKLINE, Massachusetts July 16 (AP) — Jose-Luis Clerc lost his luggage in Rome but found his game in the second set Wednesday to charge into the third round of the U.S. Pro Tennis Championships.

Clerc, the top seed in the \$175,000 tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club outside Boston, dropped the first set to unseeded Diego Perez of Uruguay 6-3. Then he turned aggressor, taking the last two sets 6-3, 6-1.

"I went more to the net," the 22-year-old Argentinian said, "and I volleyed very well." Clerc, the world's sixth-ranked player, said he wore his only tennis outfit. He came here Monday from a weekend Davis Cup competition in Romania. But when he changed planes in Rome, his luggage didn't.

When he asked airport employees to transfer his bags, "they said people no work no more" that day. He said the misplaced luggage had affected his concentration.

Clerc was in trouble midway through the second set. He led 4-1, but Perez held his own service then broke Clerc's making the score 4-3. But, Clerc broke right back in a love game and wrapped up the set in the next game, having won eight of the last nine points.

He captured the first five games of the final set, then lost his own service. But, Clerc broke Perez' next service, again at love, to claim victory.

Clerc meets 35-year-old veteran Jaime Filol of Chile in the round of 16 that begins Thursday. The unseeded Filol surprised ninth-seeded Conrado Barazzutti of Italy 7-5, 6-1. Fourth-seeded Eddie Dibbs, the defending champion, also was beaten, leaving just three of the top eight seeds in the tournament.

Unseeded Andres Gomez of Ecuador won the first set 6-1. With the score 6-6 in the second set, Gomez rallied from a 6-4 deficit in the de-breaker and won the final four

points to win the match against Dibbs.

Third-seeded Elliot Teltscher had little trouble with Chris Mayotte, beating the Springfield, Massachusetts, resident 6-1, 6-0. Teltscher, using a variety of shots to keep Mayotte off balance, broke all seven of his opponent's services and lost only the sixth game of the first set.

In the third round, Teltscher plays 16-seeded Vince Van Patten, his practice partner in Los Angeles the past two weeks. Van Patten rallied from a tentative start and overcame unseeded Jim Delaney 2-6, 6-2, 6-2.

In other matches, 10th-seeded Jose-Luis Damiani of Uruguay ousted unseeded Van Witnitsky 6-3, 6-2; Ricardo Ycaza of Ecuador beat Alvaro Betancur of Colombia 4-6, 6-1, 6-2; Hans Gildemeister of Chile overcame unseeded Nick Suviano 6-1, 6-0, and Ricardo Cano of Argentina downed Belus Praxoux of Chile 6-4, 6-4.

Grand Prix drivers once again up in arms

SILVERSTONE, England, July 16 (AP) — Qualifying for the British Grand Prix was starting Thursday, overshadowed by quarrels over cars and drivers.

The major controversy was over the eligibility of the Lotus 88B, declared illegal by the International Auto Sports Federation (FISA) but ruled legal by the scrutineers of the British Royal Automobile Club.

FISA has threatened to withdraw the world championship status of Saturday's race if the Lotus is allowed to run. But FISA president Jean-Marie Balestre had no immediate comment Wednesday night after a long meeting with Lotus team owner Colin Chapman and his American lawyer Robert Hinerfeld of Los Angeles.

Ferrari, Alfa Romeo and Talbot-Ligier protested the eligibility of the car, claiming it was the same as the original Lotus 88 which a court of appeal of the International Automobile Federation (FIA), FISA's parent body, ruled illegal earlier this year.

Chapman himself said the car had been changed only in minor respects and retained the controversial double chassis system which FISA said was illegal. Balestre said FISA would not compromise on \$5,000 fines imposed on 12 drivers after their starting line protest at the Belgian Grand Prix.

The group, led by Canada's Gilles Vil-

lengeuve and including American former world champion Mario Andretti, had given FISA until Thursday to lift the fines.

Andretti and the other drivers consider the fines imply they were solely responsible for the confusion which led to a startline accident.

Andretti says forcefully that team owner Chapman, Frank Williams and Bernie Ecclestone shared the responsibility because they pressured officials into starting the race before order had been restored.

The drivers have threatened unspecified action if the fines are not rescinded here. Sources said another startline protest might result. But Balestre said the drivers' demand for a greater say in the running of Grand Prix racing would be met.

Another incident at the Belgian race was partially solved here Wednesday. A tribunal of the British Royal Automobile Club said Brazil's Nelson Piquet was not guilty of misconduct when he did an extra warm-up lap at the race. Sources said they found Piquet had received conflicting instructions. It was not known what FISA would do to Piquet now. It has already officially reprimanded him for his conduct.

Meanwhile Brabham are to join Renault and Ferrari by becoming the third firm to introduce a Turbo-charged engine.

The car will be driven by Brazilian Nelson Piquet, who presently lies second behind Carlos Reutemann in the World Drivers' Championship table. The new BMW Turbo was tested last week, covering Silverstone's 4.7 kms in an impressive 1:12.02. Piquet will drive the car in the official trials Thursday and depending on how it performs, this new Brabham could make its Grand Prix debut.

As an insurance, two other traditional Brabham engines, powered by Ford-Cosworth engines will also take part in the trials.

Behind the Brabham decision is the knowledge that Silverstone's reputation as being one of the quickest tracks on the Grand Prix circuit is particularly favorable to the powerful Turbos.

The earlier part of a trouble-torn Grand Prix season was more favorable for the traditional engines, with circuits being tortuous and winding. That led to a domination by the Williams of world champion Alan Jones and a rejuvenated Carlos Reutemann.

The turning point came at Monaco and Jarama in Spain, where the Ferrari of Gilles Villeneuve beat the Williams, Brabhams and Talbot-Ligiers on their own patch.

Since then, Alain Prost has finally given Renault a win in the French Grand Prix at Dijon and Northern Ireland's John Watson has re-emerged in his McLaren Grabbing second place in the same race.

هذا من اجل

Ramadan: Training for a noble role

By Adil Salahi

Last week we talked about Ramadan as an occasion to fulfill the fourth pillar of the Islamic faith. We outlined the triple nature of fasting and showed that it has a purpose to serve on the personal, social and universal levels. We hope to explain today that fasting is an essential element in the structure of the nation of Islam without which it would acquire a totally different character. The Islamic nation is the one Allah has charged with the conveyance of His message to mankind, generation after generation. In order to deliver such a charge and to implement the Divine message to its life the Islamic nation must, in effect, go through a continuous struggle against all sorts of barriers and impediments that may be laid in its path. This struggle is named in the Islamic terminology *Jihad* which is frequently mistaken as 'holy war.' We all discuss later Allah willing, the Islamic philosophy of war to show that there is no such thing as a 'holy' or 'unholy' war. For our present purpose we simply state that such a continuous struggle as the Islamic nation is supposed to undertake may involve war.

submission to Allah and an attitude of compassion and forgiveness toward others it helps man achieve a far higher standard than what he can achieve with any other creed or philosophy. Materialistic philosophies reduce human history to little more than a continuous struggle for food. The Freudian philosophy views man's behavior in terms of physical desires providing the motive for most if not all human actions. The term 'sex revolution' is currently used in the West to refer to the changing attitude toward promiscuous actions. Such views and philosophies seem to be more than happy to enslave man to his physical urges and desires. The Islamic view of man have a totally different outlook. According to Islam, man is the creature Allah has chosen to fulfill a task. Hence, he should be able to free himself from the shackles of physical urges. He should be able to triumph over such urges. For this reason fasting has been decreed as a method by which man exercises his will to restrain his strongest desires. We have to be very clear about this. Islam does not look with contempt on man's physical desires. Man is Allah's creation and his desires are part of him. This is a fact recognized by Islam which does not advocate any type of suppression of human desires. On the contrary, Islam allows for their satisfaction in a way worthy of man's place as Allah's vicegerent on earth. But to be able to abstain from any indulgence of such

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an Teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful
Indeed We have created man in affliction.
Does he think that none has power over him?
'I have wasted vast riches,' he says.
Does he think that none observes him?
Have we not given him two eyes,
a tongue, and two lips,
and shown him the two paths.
Yet he has not attempted the Ascent.
Would that you knew what the Ascent is.
It is the freeing of a slave,
or the feeding, in a day of hunger,
of an orphaned near of kin,
or a needy man in misery.
Moreover, it is to be of those who believe and counsel one another to be steadfast,
and enjoin mercy on one another.
(The Qly 98: 4-17)

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, principles and practices. Answers by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letter to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

desires, as a matter of personal choice, is to enable man's will to be supreme. This is the type of training Ramadan provides for us. It enables us to triumph over our physical urges, over our pride and con-

ceit, and over social traditions. It teaches us how to stand up to the might of our enemies. Through fasting we learn how to achieve purity of motive for our actions by seeking to please Allah, not human beings.

Life of the Prophet -15 More powerful than torture

Last week we gave one example of the campaign of intimidation and persecution conducted by Quraysh against those individuals among the early Muslims who lacked tribal support and protection. The tragic fate of the family of Yassir was, for the Muslims, a source of added strength. It increased their determination to resist the intimidators and defend their right to choose their faith. Quraysh, however, had to increase the pressure, but to no avail. The early Muslims provided great examples of the power of faith in the face of endless torture. Bilal was one of those who endured a big share of torture. He was born in slavery to an Abyssinian father. His master, Umayyah ibn Khalaf, who was the chief of the clan of *Jumah* wanted to show to everyone in Makkah that he is just as keen as Abu Jahl to defend the established order. Hence, Bilal was taken out into the open day after day where he was severely beaten. At midday he was made to lie on the sand without any clothing to protect his back from the burning sand. A large stone was put on his chest to increase the torture. Repeatedly he was asked to renounce Islam and to declare his belief in the idols. Just as often he repeated: "He is one! He is one." Bilal's ordeal lasted a long time until finally Abu Bakr, the Prophet's closest friend and companion, passed by. He tried

to soften Ummayyah's heart but without much success. Ummayyah, however, accused Abu Bakr of being responsible for Bilal's transgression and challenged him to save him. Abu Bakr immediately took up the challenge and offered Ummayyah as exchange deal: Bilal would be his in return for a more youthful and vigorous slave who was not a Muslim. Ummayyah accepted the deal and Bilal joined Abu Bakr who immediately set him free because he knew that Islam disliked slavery and promised great reward from Allah for those who freed slaves. Indeed Abu Bakr repeated his noble action several times. He bought a total of seven slaves (five of whom were women) who were being tortured by the *Yakkians* for accepting Islam. He set them all free. But there were not many like Abu Bakr among the Muslims. Despite the fact that he was reasonably healthy, he could not buy all the victims of Quraysh's campaign of persecution. After all, not all of them were slaves, and those who were not offered for sale. Abu Bakr's action, however, demonstrated the new bond that was established among the followers of the new religion. They were all equal: slaves and masters alike. It is to this fact that Umar, the second Caliph, used to refer when he said of Abu Bakr and what he did for Bilal: "Abu Bakr is our master and he freed our master!"

By Rana Bitar
Paris Correspondent

PARIS — Away from protocol and routine interview, King Faisal's widow, Princess Effat spoke about the lives of the famous women of Islam. She told of their bravery, dignity and drive to help the nation and the country.

Then there was a question as to why the women of Saudi Arabia do not restore their past character, and why don't they equip themselves with knowledge and learning like their predecessors?

She spoke about the founding of a boys' school in Taif in 1942. There was no school then in Taif, so this school began with her children and the children of relatives. She thought that instead of learning at home, the children should seek knowledge at the school. "I thought that the teacher should not be only for my children but for all the children of the Kingdom. We used to bring teachers from Egypt and ask them to teach according to the educational system in the Kingdom," said Princess Effat in an interview with sister weekly *Almajalla*.

She went on to say: "I put my children in the school's hostel, although the house was only a few meters away from the school. I did so in order to make the children accustomed to self-reliance and to kill the feeling of the absence from the homeland at a later stage. I suppressed the sentiments of motherhood deep inside of me, in order to see my children being brought up like men."

Gradually, the Taif school flourished and overcame the hardships that had been coming in its way. She said she spoke to her husband once again for opening a school in Jeddah. "The late King Faisal thought of transferring the Taif school to Jeddah and expanding it for the benefit of children. He established the school which was named as Al-*Thaghr* Model School in Jeddah. The King himself patronized the school until it provided the nucleus for other schools in the Kingdom. This school also had a boarding house," she said.

After 10 years, the princess once again felt the need for girls' education, being convinced that progress will be retarded and the society will not rise if the women remained illiterate. The education of women had preoccupied the minds of reformers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The foremost of these reformers were Imam Muhammad Ahdh, Qassem Amin and Taber Al-Haddad. Basing their demands on the provisions of the Islamic Sharia, they asked why the women of Saudi Arabia should not seek education and uplift the society?

"Mufidah Al-Dabbagh was the teacher of my daughters for Arabic language. When the idea of a girls' school sprang up in my mind, I consulted her and discussed the matter at

length. I thought that a beginning should be made with a home for orphans. But the word 'orphan' did not please me and, so, I decided to name the school as "Dar-ul-Hanan". I made arrangements for a hostel and I took the responsibility of all its expenses myself. I called in teachers from Egypt and Syria, but was surprised when no one seemed agreeable to send his daughter to the school. So, I brought my daughters and the daughters of all those living around me. I gathered nearly 30 girls. In the second of the school's life, people got convinced of my idea. They were satisfied with my experience in this sphere when they themselves realized the reality of my project. The school then had a considerable response", Princess Effat said.

It was a good opportunity to ask her about a few details of her projects at that difficult time, although she avoids talking about her achievements.

"As I remember, the school principal Mufidah Al-Dabbagh and I used to sit and prepare appropriate school uniforms for the students in the early stages of the school. I had brought the sewing machine and started cutting and making clothes myself. This was then missing in the Kingdom. I brought the "bafta" from Egypt and embroidered it myself. I bought the dantelle and made beautiful things, so that I could give an image to the people about the new life. Thank God, I succeeded in my attempt," she said.

The princess added "There are 1,400 students on the rolls at present. In the beginning, all the students used to receive education at my expense. When, by the grace of God, the number of students increased, education expenses began to be borne by the students themselves. But still there are 60 students who study at my expenses annually."

"In the early days, the teachers had lived with me. The expenses were heavy in the beginning, and the school used to be in deficit. Later on, I allowed the public to make their contribution according to individual capacity, until the school gained its present



Prince Muhammad Al-Faisal

While watching government, Poland, Yugoslavians enjoy summer travels

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (LAT) — It is indeed summertime and for the Yugoslavs, the leaving is easy. And if the people in this capital are not on the wide boulevards or at the outdoor cafes, they are not around the fountains and statues looking at others around the fountains and statues, if they are not staring at the various movie posters, if they are not buying and buying as good consumers should, then you can find them in the travel agencies.

They may not enjoy all the freedoms of the West, but they have the tastes of the West and the freedom to go there or anywhere else at anytime. They go and they come back, this summer again largely to Greece and Spain, but also to Austria, Italy and Sweden. The east is not the direction for fun. And the customs agent at the airport, when the plane from Rome landed the other day, had seen it all many times before — Yugoslavs carrying big new radios. He waved them by with hardly a look.

The exodus is on. Belgrade television is so concerned about losing its audience during these months that it decided to try to capture some attention with a weekly series of controversial films, followed by some high-level analysis.

Those who remain behind in Belgrade can watch movies on television and can also grapple with the more serious issues of the state of the faltering economy, with its inflation rate of about 40 percent, the Soviet pressures on Poland, the aftermath of the ethnic upheaval in the province of Kosovo in the south, the post-Tito leadership and how it's doing.

There are problems. The economy is in

trouble with its high inflation, at least 1 million of Yugoslavia's 22 million people are unemployed and per-capita income is sharply down. Efforts to sell more to the West fall short and so do attempts to keep down imports. One thing it would not do to save foreign currency, the government announced the other day, would be to restrict "in any way" the right of its citizens to travel abroad. It is not that the people in Belgrade seem to be suffering. On the surface, they appear prosperous and in good spirits. They complain about the occasional shortages of such items as coffee and oil, but say those problems seem cleared up at the moment.

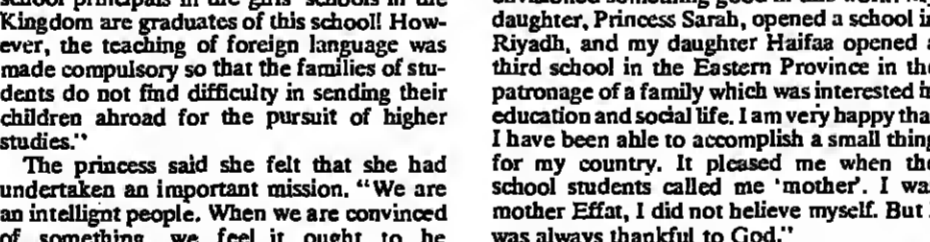
"We are finding too many items priced beyond our reach," said one woman in what has become a universal complaint.

If Tito was responsible for economic mistakes that bred some of today's troubles, nobody is saying so. He remains above reproach, some 14 months after his death. His successors are determined to keep it that way, cracking down on all who suggest that maybe the marshal had his faults. A Belgrade poet, Gojko Djogo, was arrested at the end of May for some allusions to Tito in a book of poetry, since confiscated. Tito gets posthumous credit for arranging the "collective leadership" for succession, a rather complex system that so far seems to work.

An eight-man presidential group rotates the job of the president of the state presidency each year: Two months ago a Slovene, Sergej Kraigher, took over and is now pious upheaval in the province of Kosovo in the south, the post-Tito leadership and how it's doing. The eight, each representing a different region of the country, seem to be

Princess Effat: A pioneer of girls' education

"Saud Al-Faisal received \$15 in pocket money a week"



Late King Faisal

status. "Several years after the establishment of Dar-ul-Hanan, government girls' schools were opened in the country. You know that school principals in the girls' schools in the Kingdom are graduates of this school! However, the teaching of foreign language was made compulsory so that the families of students do not find difficulty in sending their children abroad for the pursuit of higher studies."

The princess said she felt that she had undertaken an important mission. "We are an intelligent people. When we are convinced of something, we feel it ought to be implemented. King Faisal was convinced of my thinking, and it was difficult for me to see

the women of my country deprived of education," she said.

However, my husband gave me the freedom of work in Dar-ul-Hanan, as he envisioned something good in this work. My daughter, Princess Sarah, opened a school in Riyadh, and my daughter Haifa opened a third school in the Eastern Province in the patronage of a family which was interested in education and social life. I am very happy that I have been able to accomplish a small thing for my country. It pleased me when the school students called me 'mother'. But I was mother Effat, I did not believe myself. But I was always thankful to God."

She added that the school principal was sent to America and Germany to get

acquainted with the modern methods of education and other scientific technologies, which could be placed at the disposal of women in Saudi Arabia and which could also be absorbed by the new building of Dar-ul-Hanan.

"I thought a press so that the girls could learn printing. In the new building I wish to introduce training on computer, telephone and other technical courses in order to create a new generation of women who could understand the meaning of self-reliance. The government has helped me in the realization of this project. It gave SR90 million in assistance, as it aided other schools."

The state has offered enormous assistance in the field of education. It compels children working in the fields to go to schools, and compensates them for their work in fields. Likewise, the university students receive a monthly stipend from the state. The daughter of her brother receives a stipend like other students in the university. When she got the first instalment of SR 500, she bought me a present "I am, indeed, proud of my country, and I would like everyone to know this country, to see how in a short period the noble and intelligent people of this country were able to rise to an elevated status. This, of course, is a blessing from God. Imagine, everyone of us says "I am a servant of the state and not the master," the princess said.

Princess Effat pointed out that the activity of charitable societies "is a big thing, no doubt. Nearly 18 years ago, I had founded the Renaissance Society in Riyadh with my daughter Sarah. We take care of children from the day they are born. We ask them to take part in social affairs, and when their relatives want them back, we fulfill their wishes."

"Our ideal in life is human being's security," she said. Saudi Arabia does not have a social insurance according to the Western concept, but a human insurance. "It is so because we are religious people. As the King's consort, I used to meet with people



Princess Saud Al-Faisal

and receive the young and the old. God willing, this characteristic will not be lost in our country. It is however necessary to preserve our habits, customs and traditions. My responsibility toward the poor has always been big. Presently, I pursue my activities as much as I can."

Princess Effat added that King Faisal had established the world's biggest hospital in the Kingdom. This hospital specializes in chronic ailments and open heart surgery. He used to exchange views with her on social and human activities.

He had esteem for every individual in the society, she said. "I still remember one incident which confirms that human value. I used to go to the desert in the company of the King on hunting trips. When I saw a little boy running toward the King's car, I called out 'Faisal, Faisal!' without using the royal title. He stopped and asked the little one about his welfare. He complained of something, and was speaking like a man in chaste classical language. He was strong and was asking his right with courage. His boldness had shaken and impressed me. I have not been able to forget it until today."

Princesses Sarah and Latifa studied at home. Princesses Luluwa and Haifa studied at Dar-ul-Hanan, she said. "I always asked my daughters and sons to speak the truth. If anything wrong they do, I insisted that they admit their folly. I never wanted them to swear. I brought them up on the basis of our faith." Princess Effat added that her son Muhanmad Al-Faisal was the first prince to have acquired high education. Saud Al-Faisal graduated from Princeton University in America. He used to get \$15 weekly as pocket expenses during his study abroad, she said.

When she was unable to meet them, her children, she would answer them their letters in my own handwriting so that the don't develop a feeling of neglect," Princess Effat added that the woman possesses intellect exactly like man, and she can work as a doctor, engineer and a bank official but without mixing with men.

"You may ask how can it be possible for a woman to work without mixing? I say she can do so quite easily. We organize work for women without having to mix with men. For instance, women work in social affairs among their own species."

"A woman engineer should not go out to work in any workshop, but she must work in the office. However, I love to see women become doctors and teachers. These two professions are the most important matters in respect of a woman."

"I hope God enables me to complete what I had begun. I have asked all my children to complete the project of Dar-ul-Hanan after I am gone," Princess Effat concluded her interview as saying.

Atomic radiation study evidence shows different effects from human exposure

By Lee Dembart

SAN FRANCISCO (LAT) — New evidence about the kind and amount of radiation that was given off by the atomic bomb at Hiroshima suggests that much of what is known about the effect of radiation on human beings is wrong.

Scientists dispute whether the new findings mean that radiation is more or less harmful than previously thought, but there is general agreement that at least theories will have to be revised, and many more changes could result. Most of what is known about the effects of radiation on humans comes from studies of the survivors of the Hiroshima blast.

In the United States and elsewhere, allowable limits of radiation exposure for industrial workers and others are based in large measure on the Hiroshima studies, correlating increased cancers there with the amount of radiation that people received.

In the last few months, physicists at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory near San Francisco have published findings that show that the accepted estimates of the radiation from the bomb are seriously in error. They have touched off a debate about what that means.

Radiobiologists, who had thought that at least the physics of the situation was well understood, are now clamoring for a resolution of the debate. Regulators, who must decide on allowable standards of radiation exposure, are also awaiting the outcome.

"This is a major challenge to the fundamental underpinning of our understanding of the biological effects of radiation," said William E. Loewe, who developed the data with his colleague, Edgar Mendelsohn.

In an interview at Livermore, Loewe

insisted that it was too early to draw any conclusions from his work and that much more analysis was still needed. In general, he said, he expected the major effect of the new findings to be on the theory of radio biology and not on revised standards of allowable radiation exposure.

"The theory may lead to new standards in the future, but I don't know how it's going to work out," Loewe said. "But the real impact is very, very great. The real impact is on understanding."

But others say that the Loewe-Mendelsohn findings mean that the allowable limits of radiation exposure should be reduced.

"The new scientific evidence quite clearly shows that a lot of the influences that were drawn from the Japanese data are just wrong," said Edward P. Radford, director of the Center for Environmental Epidemiology at the University of Pittsburgh and chairman of the National Academy of Science's committee on the biological effects of ionizing radiation.

"The risk estimates are higher," Radford said in a telephone interview. "And should affect the acceptable exposure limits for workers in the nuclear industry or other industries by a factor of four or so."

He implied that scientists at government laboratories were trying to use the new data to support their contention that low doses of radiation were not harmful.

The work that Loewe and Mendelsohn did was based on revised estimates of the yield of the Hiroshima bomb made at Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico and on a better understanding of what happens to radiation as it travels through the air.

Radiation from the atomic bomb was of

two kinds: Neutrons, which kept the chain reaction going, and gamma rays, which were given off by the uranium as it exploded.

The neutrons were thought to have caused most of the radiation damage, breaking chromosomes and causing bone marrow changes that led to increased leukemia. Because neutrons are also present in commercial nuclear reactors and in defense industry work, the government has sought to shield workers from them.

But Loewe and Mendelsohn found that as neutrons traveled through the air, they interact with hydrogen and nitrogen atoms, losing their effectiveness and giving off more gamma rays.

As a result they found, the number of neutrons from the bomb was much smaller than previously thought, and the number of gamma rays was somewhat larger. At a distance of a mile and a quarter from the bomb blast, they argue, there were only one-fifth as many neutrons as previously estimated and four times as many gamma rays.

Unlike neutrons, which are a fairly exotic form of radiation not normally found outside nuclear reactors and the like, gamma rays are much more common and ate, among other things, the principal radiation given by nuclear wastes.

Radford looks at the new findings and says they mean that gamma rays caused most of the radiation problems at Hiroshima, and are therefore more hazardous than previously suspected.

Loewe and Mendelsohn say, on the contrary, that conclusion is wrong because it doesn't take into account the fact that there were many more gamma rays. If anything, they say, gamma rays may be less hazardous than previously thought.

Japan's expertise is prized

Technology becomes a valued export

By William Chapman

TOKYO, (WP) — In the 1950s and 1960s, Japan begged, borrowed and bought from the Western world the highest forms of industrial technology, which eventually became the basis of the country's remarkable economic success.

Now the flow is out instead of in, and Japan sends her own technological gifts to the countries trying to follow in her industrial wake. Increasingly, the techniques developed here are exported with a view to winning friends and influencing governments in nations deemed important for Japan's foreign interests.

Japanese expertise flows out to provide irrigation in Thailand, to teach computer programming in Singapore, to build steel plants in South Korea and China and to develop petrochemical industries in the Middle East. The technology for chemical fibers, imported by Japan from the United States, has been adapted, improved and passed on to South Korea and Taiwan. And in one ironic role reversal, steel-making expertise first learned in the United States now is being returned in new and improved form to the American factories from which it came.

In some developing countries where Japan

seeks friends and suppliers, Japan's technology is more eagerly prized than its investment capital and financial assistance.

"Saudi Arabia is not interested in money," said one Japanese official describing a new petrochemical plant to be built there with Japanese government aid. "It is only interested in technology — that's the only thing they ask in exchange for selling us oil."

On an important diplomatic tour of Southeast Asia last January, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki was told by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew that his country valued Japanese computer technology and technical training more than financial aid.

"... They are long-lasting transfers of knowledge and value systems that will enable us to emulate, to some extent, the way in which Japan anticipates the future and overcomes problems," he said.

Japan has been a net exporter of technology since 1973, and its motives are a mixture of commercial calculation, altruism and promotion of national interest. Most of the technology is transferred through private ventures and patent sales, but increasingly the government is acting to channel technology exports where it will do Japan the most good.

This channeling is helped by the peculiarly cozy relationship between Japan's industries and government, which to a high degree see their interests as intertwined.

"In America, they used to laugh at the saying that 'What's good for General Motors is good for the country,'" said a Western diplomat who has followed Japan's technology exports. "But here, 'What's good for Mitsuji is good for the country' — that is just a way of describing how the game is played."

The nations of the Middle East, from which Japan imports a large proportion of its vital oil supplies, have been major beneficiaries of Japanese technology since the first oil crisis in 1974, when a frightened Japanese government deliberately began seeking to cement its relationships with oil-rich countries.

Recently, Japan and Saudi Arabia concluded an agreement to construct a huge petrochemical project, costing about \$1.5 billion, at Jubail. It is primarily a private, money-making venture with 60 corporations participating on the Japanese side.

To make the project go, however, the Japanese government has agreed to put up 4 percent of the Japanese share, in effect, taking on part of the financial risk because it feels good relations with a major oil supplier are worth it.

Pissaro's anniversary celebrated



PARIS (RFI) — Cezanne called him "the humble and colossal Pissaro". The whole world is now celebrating the 150th anniversary of the birth of this leader of Impressionism. The modern era confirms Cezanne's words but, appreciating more fully the overwhelming influence which Pissaro wielded (and continues to wield), it has modified certain opinions in order to give the great artist the place he deserves.

Among the many events being organized to mark this anniversary, the most brilliant is the exhibition being held at the "Grand Palais" on April 27, before being exported to Boston for the summer; the most intimate is the exhibition at the Mazarin cultural center which shows fifty sketches and two hundred documents about the rural world as seen by Pissaro. However, the most significant event is surely the opening of the Pissaro Museum at Pontoise.

The retrospective show at the Grand Palais is marvellous; it contains 230 paintings, engravings and sketches loaned by public and private collections in several countries. They represent the different stages in the artist's career. Each work enables us to meet an exceptional person of whom Jean Leymaric wrote that he was "the moral conscience and the artistic guide of his time."

This morning with the artist possesses an even more intense human value at the Pissaro Museum, set up recently at 17 Rue du Chateau at Pontoise. It is the youngest museum in France but its radius of influence is already international, for it is the most important center of information on Impressionism at present in existence. Set in a pleasant and specially-restored house, overlooking the Oise valley, it contains a number of works by Pissaro and by some of his friends who painted from time to time in the region, such as Piette, Daubigny, Cezanne.

PISSARO MASTERPIECE: To honor the 150th anniversary of the birth of Pissaro, a number of events are being planned during the next year in various parts of the world.

Endangered species safe in Belgium

By Thomas Land

BRUSSELS (ONS) — Belgium has closed down, one of the last major world centers dealing in endangered animals and plants. An estimated \$30-million worth of rare animal products last year passed through this center catering for much of Europe where trade in endangered species has been made illegal.

The center handled more than 500 tons of ivory a year — representing at least 4,000 African elephants — while an even greater volume of ivory is believed to have passed through Brussels annually without being recorded. The lucrative Belgian market also included rare furs, rhino horns and internationally-protected live animals.

The center was closed after a decision taken by the Belgian Parliament, without a dissenting vote, to ratify the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora — which is also known as the Washington Convention. Belgium is the 72nd country to join the Conven-

tion, following Cameroon's accession in June. Other important animal-trading nations yet to ratify the convention include Singapore, Thailand, Sudan, Mexico and Colombia.

The ivory trade operated in Belgium with the intricacy of an international commodity exchange, says the World Wildlife Foundation which has worked to end the trade. Ivory from Zaïre was flown from Burundi into Belgium on Sabena and other carriers. The low average weight of the tusks indicated that many young elephants were being slaughtered. The ivory was either stockpiled as an investment or shipped to dealers in the Far East, often with dubious export documents that camouflaged the true origin of the shipment.

The list of animal species protected under the convention was recently increased to 2,000 ranging from whales to butterflies. Several thousand wild plant species are also listed. The revised lists were adapted at a

New Delhi conference earlier this year when a universal marking and tagging system was also introduced to denote illegal shipments. Belgium is about to introduce specialist courses for its customs officials who must now enforce the regulations for the first time.

A sequence of events led to the public outcry which eventually shamed parliament into adapting the convention. Knowing that the contraband animals were flown into Belgium for export into neighboring countries, WWF enlisted school children as 'junior detectives' to record the license numbers of foreign cars parked near the dealers premises. In one instance, the numbers were passed on to the customs authorities of the appropriate countries, leading to the seizure of 20 illegally obtained chimps. A press photographer was also smuggled into the premises of an importer, and recorded pathetic condition in which caged leopards, parrots, cranes and other creatures were kept while awaiting sale or shipment.

Anyone can build an atomic bomb

NEW YORK — (LAT) — Want to get some plutonium for an atomic bomb? It isn't necessary to spend \$1 billion on a power plant — or even \$200 million on a research reactor. Why, for about \$12 million, it is easy to build an atomic bomb factory.

Several years ago the head of the Department of Nuclear Engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of New York wrote a paper, for the Congressional Research Service and the Office of Technology Assessment, that amounts to a do-it-yourself guide to making enough plutonium for one bomb a year. "It's a lot like building a small industrial plant," he said.

The physicist, John Lamarsh, said the bomb factory is a simpler version of a small Brookhaven National Laboratory reactor, which operated from 1950 to 1968. And it's the same type of air-cooled, graphite reactor that Enrico Fermi and his associates used to produce the first controlled chain reaction under the stands at the University of Chicago's Stagg Field in 1942. "In every country," Lamarsh said in a recent interview "... there are dozens of people who know exactly the same thing."

Here's how to build a reactor: Step 1: Collect information. The design is freely available in literature. "By freely I mean the New York Public Library," Lamarsh said. The basic calculations, he said, then "could be done in a weekend."

Step 2: Buy 60 tons of natural uranium extracted from ore. Uranium is as plentiful in the earth's crust as tin, dozens of countries mine it and there is currently an oversupply. Some of the more advanced countries might balk, but Lamarsh said it could still be bought discreetly.

Step 3: Buy 700 tons of graphite. Graphite slows the uranium's neutrons to keep them in the reactor so a chain reaction can occur. Graphite is the material of pencil points — but it needs to be pure. Equipment that now purifies graphite for electronics use can be

adapted for this purpose. Step 4: Miscellaneous equipment aluminum tubes (1-1-4 inches in diameter) to hold the uranium, fans to blow air through the reactor, concrete to shield the reactor, a few radiation detectors and simple controls. Add a building to house the whole thing.



Step 5: Assembly. Arrange the graphite into a 25-foot cube and drill 1,369 3-inch holes through it horizontally, like Swiss cheese. Put the concrete shielding around the reactor. Set up the fans to blow cooling air through the holes. Put the uranium pellets into the tubes. Push the tubes into the holes.

Technicians required: One civil engineer, one electrical engineer, two mechanical engineers, one metallurgist and three nuclear engineers. "All conventionally trained," Lamarsh said.

Time required: Four years from conception to reaction. Costs: Uranium, \$1.4 million; graphite, \$2.8 million; fans and ducts, \$500,000; controls and instruments, \$400,000; building and foundation, maybe \$5 million; total: \$10.2 million.

A 25-megawatt reactor will produce 9.2 kilograms (20 pounds) of plutonium a year. Atomic bombs can be made with as little as 4 kilograms of plutonium, Lamarsh said.

His paper ends there, but the rest of the bomb-making process is also manageable. A shielded processing plant is necessary to extract the plutonium from the used uranium. But a study at Oak Ridge National Laboratory found a country could build a primitive one in six months. Cost: another \$1 million.

Then you have to put the plutonium into a bomb. But weapons experts say such information, while more difficult, is also in open literature. A few years ago Princeton undergraduate John Aristotle Phillips was reported to have designed an atomic bomb. It would take trained technicians a year. Cost: \$850,000.

Such simplicity makes proliferation more a political and social issue than a technical one. "The technology is physics, metallurgy, chemistry and mechanical engineering. How do you not train people in these disciplines?" Lamarsh said. "I suppose we could keep English a secret so no one could read our reports."

Weightlessness in space is examined as a way to process living cells

By Jeannette Garrett Special Bureau Report

HOUSTON, Texas — Think of NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and what comes to mind? Astronauts in space suits, moon walks and rocket launches? Those are the highly visible parts of NASA that make the news, but there's another, smaller part, a project that employs only five NASA people who work with a yearly budget of only \$600,000. It's called the bio-processing project and its manager is Dr. Dennis R. Morrison.

The purpose of the project is to examine the use of weightlessness in finding new ways to handle and process living cells and cell products such as proteins, hormones and DNA. This area of research stemmed from the insights produced from early space flights: in the absence of gravity, you can do things that technologically can't be done on Earth. One of the most useful applications of such knowledge involves the medical and pharmaceutical fields. Large amounts of pure, life-saving drugs can be made in the weightless environment of space, but can only be made in extremely small amounts in a gravity-bound environment.

The process by which this is done is called electrophoresis. Dr. Morrison explains: "You apply a voltage across a mixture of cells that have different charges. In the case of living cells, human cells, most have a negative charge. They, therefore, when allowed to remain in a static consideration, will migrate toward the positive pole when a current passes across. The higher charged cells will migrate at a faster rate and given enough time, they'll be out in front of the slower ones. If one then has a way of harvesting those at that time, you have a very ultra-sophisticated purification technique." Instead of separating metal ions from a mixture, electrophoresis can separate molecules of biological materials.

Many medical laboratories and hospitals currently are using the technique to make small-scale separations of blood proteins and enzymes for routine laboratory testing. The

problem is that it's not amenable to large-scale production because of gravity-dependent phenomenon. Living cells, which are a lot larger than the proteins in the blood, settle on the bottom of the container rather than trying to migrate, prohibiting separation.

Research Now Limited

A lot of research in the biological and medical fields around the world is limited because it's dependent on separation, Morrison says. "When you're dealing with living cells, you're always after a cell that has a specific function in the body. We've come to the point where we're pushing the technology, trying to get just the cells to do the business that we want to study and we can't get them separated from other cells."

"We know now that there's a variety of cells that have different functions to all the major organs of the body. And yet when you look at kidney cells, pancreas cells, liver cells, there's few subdivisions, that you can see in a microscope, and when you sort those out you think, ah, these all look the same, they must be the same."

We're dealing with a situation the way someone on the moon looking at a university campus, for instance, would be confronted with if they had a good telescope. They'd see a lot of workers running around. They'd say, we know there's a lot of things going on at that campus, but it's very difficult from that kind of distance, with that poor technology, to isolate just the electricians, or just the students or just the teachers."

Cell Implants Studied

Along with the possibility of cell separation has evolved the concept of implanting cells in different organs, like the pancreas, the organ which produces insulin. "We don't think of insulin as being a large problem in this country anymore, but it is," Morrison claims. "There are over 50,000 people every year who have diabetes-type conditions which will not allow them to take animal insulin so they go to their physician or the drugstore."

A possible solution is to transplant the properly functioning beta cells from one pancreas into a person who has non-functioning beta cells. "The difficulty is getting pure

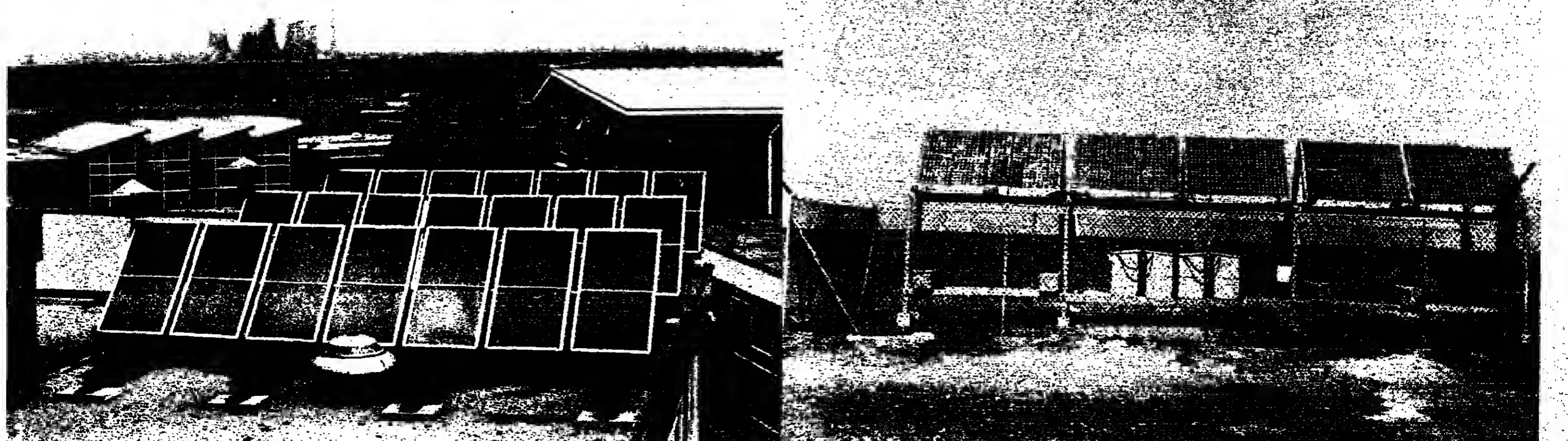
cells," Morrison says, "because the body always tends to reject something that's artificially implanted. And if you're going to have to fight that game, you don't want to have to transplant a whole mixture of cells when only a few are the ones that you want. You want to try to transplant just the cells that actually are going to perform the function you need."

There's an equally important need in the pharmaceutical and medical community in the area of protein products, particularly blood proteins, Morrison says. "There are many materials we would like to have available in a larger quantity and in a purer form than are simply not available now," he added. Their unavailability makes them very high priced, very limited in their use and obviously very desirable commercially.

Value Decisions Necessary

Knowing this, some value decisions have to be made. "One has to look at a commercially-oriented product to see whether or not there's a technique available, such as electrophoresis, that can do some good. Then you have to look at whether or not the benefits are such that it's worth it to go to space rather than just build more plants on the ground to process the same kind of material," Morrison points out.

Morrison, asked if he could anticipate where the bio-processing project will be in the next five years, is optimistic and confident. His confidence hinges on two "ifs": If NASA continues the flights that are currently programmed and if nothing happens to turn off industrial involvement with NASA (The latter possibility isn't likely since industries like the McDonnell Douglas Corp. and the Ortho Pharmaceutical Co., to name only two, have put up, by Morrison's estimate, anywhere from \$20 million to make production of life-saving drugs possible on a large scale.) Morrison predicts that within five years, "we will have commercial pharmaceuticals being purified in commercially significant quantities. Some of them will be able to start supplying their particular product with a market penetration of 25 to 30 percent of the existing market today."



HEAT REDUCTION: A polymer base topped by a membrane on which a solar reflective aluminum coating is laid will be used on the roofs of more than 130 defense establishments at various locations in the United Arab Emirates. This system is designed to reduce the level of heat absorbed by the sun by 60 percent, cut costs, and save air conditioning energy. The \$ 2.5 million order from the UAE Defense Department employs local labor trained by British supervisors. (LPS)

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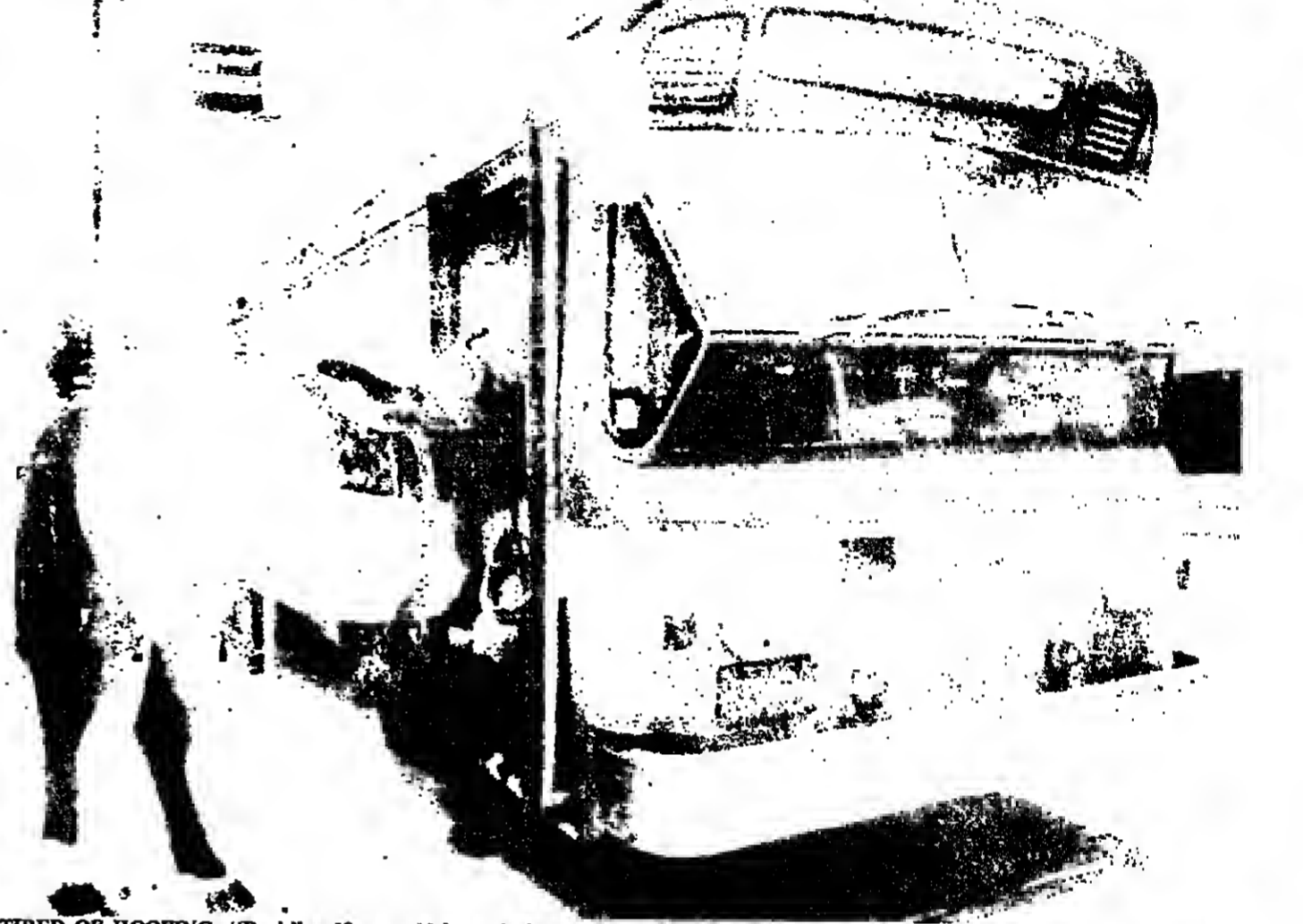
BIG AND LITTLE: This big cat and little owl were raised together at the zoo manager's home in Warwickshire, England. They consider each other friends, so the situation isn't as bad as it looks. (CP)



STRIPES MEET: Whenever zebras get together, they create a spectacular pattern. This meeting took place near San Francisco, Calif., where the life of zebras is being studied at the Marine World animal park. (CP)



BEAUTY TREATMENT: A makeup artist works on a great dane before his appearance on a British television show. The dog is provided with the star treatment prior to entering the studios for filming. (CP)



TIRED OF HOOFING: "Buck" a 19-year-old horse looks like he would rather ride than be ridden, but in reality he is just visiting the bus driver in Salinas, Calif., where the bus stopped during "Old West" celebrations. (AP)



BETTER TELEVISION: Bert Jett proudly stands in the yard of his home near Blue Creek, West Virginia where he and his two brothers have installed a \$7,800 satellite receiving dish. The installation has made it possible for them to receive more than 60 television stations. (CP)



NEW HOUSING: A one-room dog house grew too small in a hurry for this family of St. Bernards. These quarters are better during wet weather. (CP)

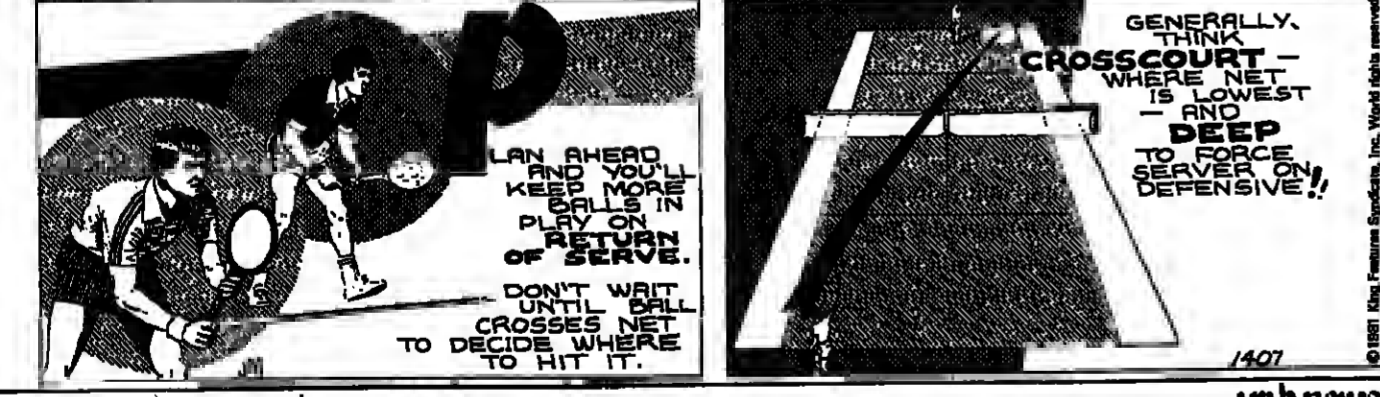
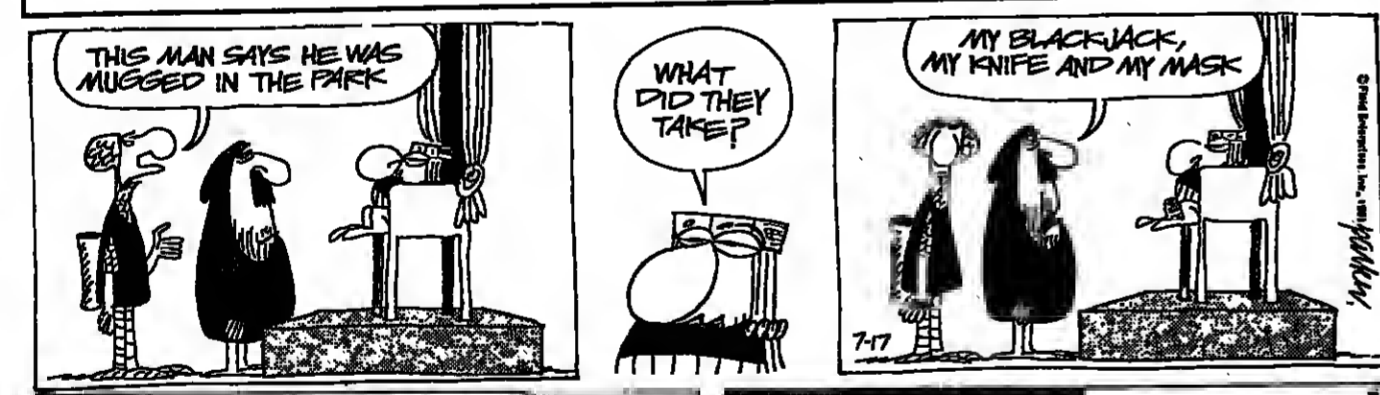
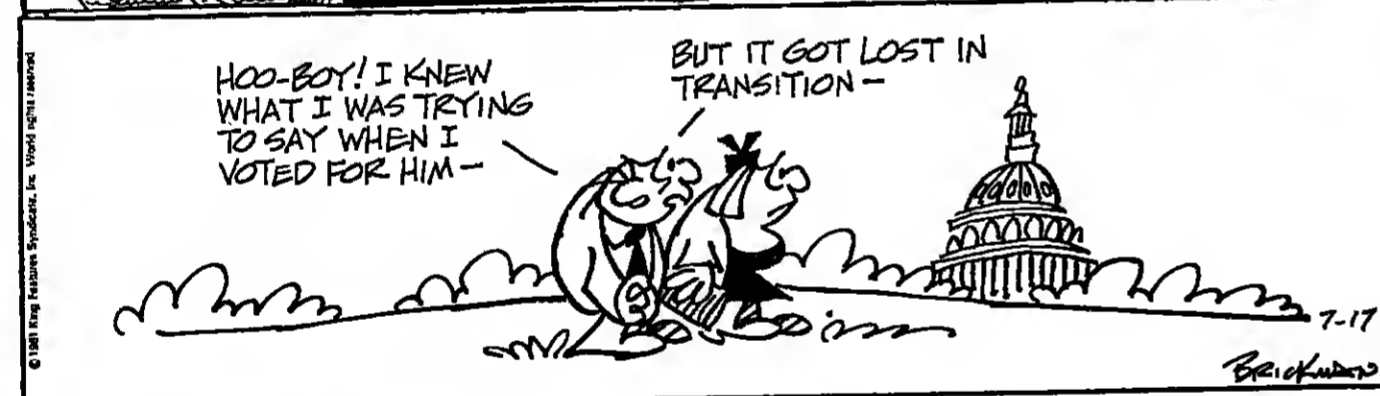
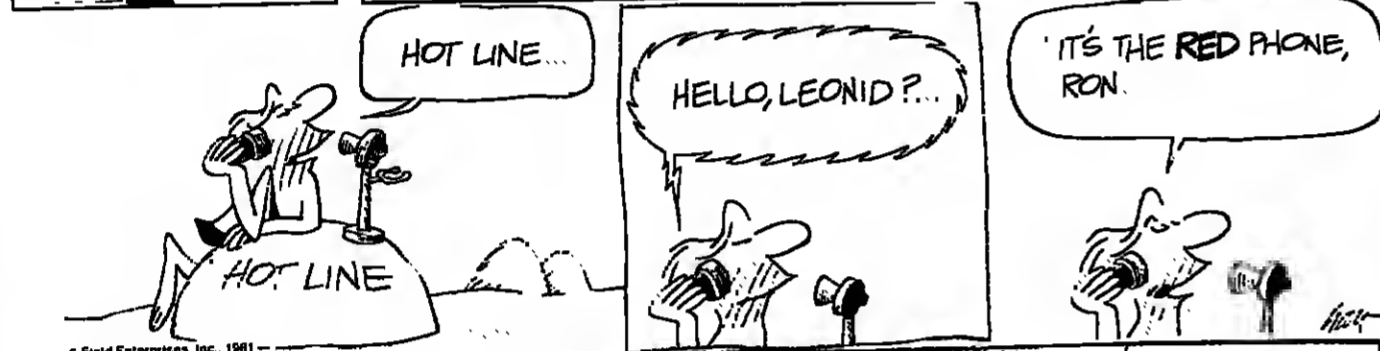
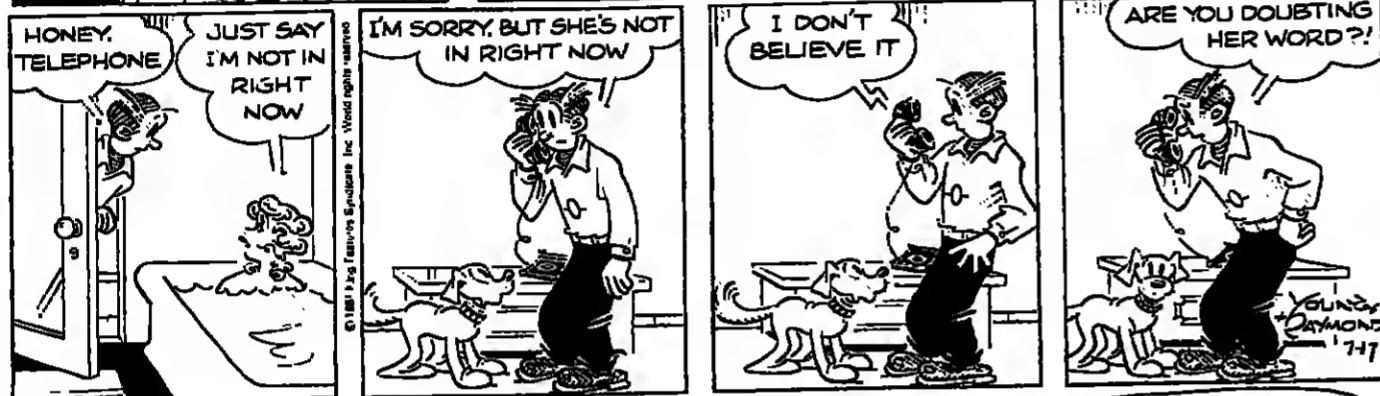


MOTHER'S DUTIES: "Killer" a five-year old guard dog looks over a litter of kittens she recently adopted. Killer recently had a litter of her own, so he is experienced. (AP)

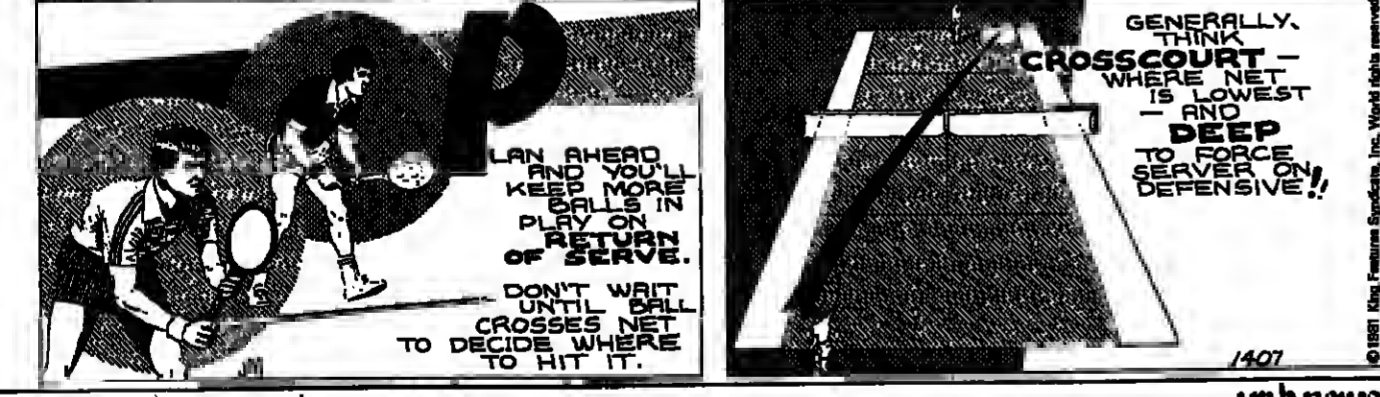
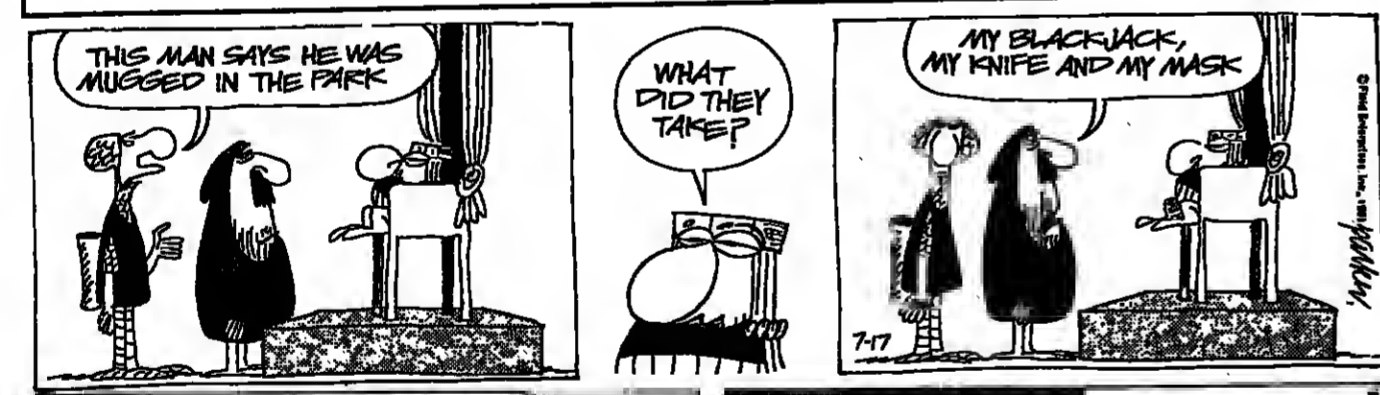
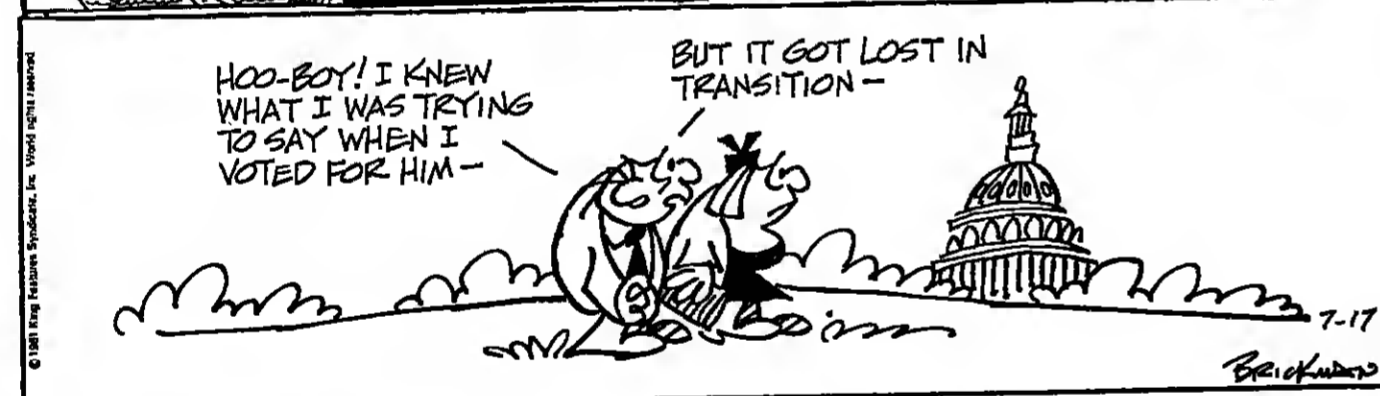
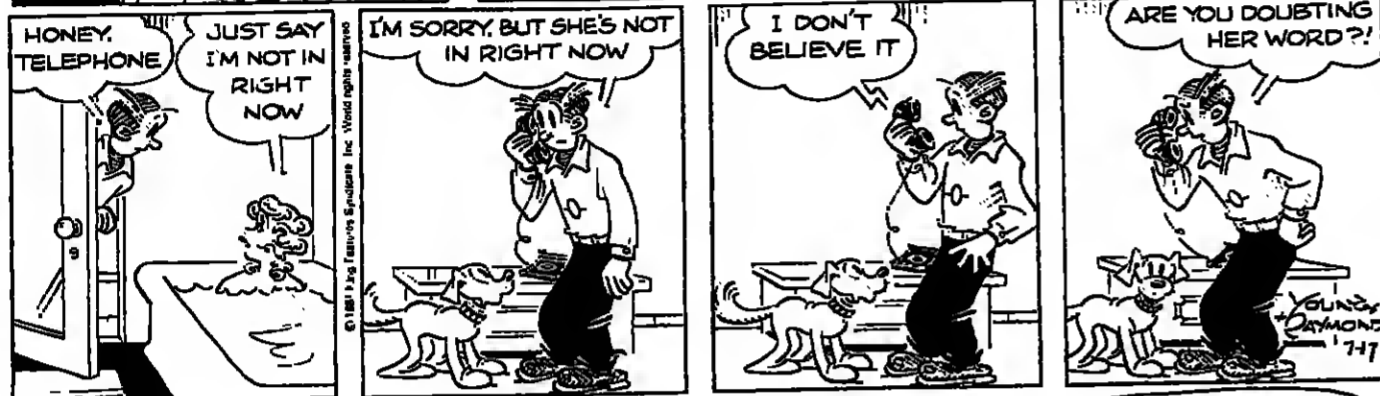


PLANE JUNK: Two single-engine planes are among other vehicles at a junkyard near Siena, Central Italy. The owner claims one of these gems are ready to fly and wants only \$2,500 for it. He offers no guarantees of warranty though. (AP)

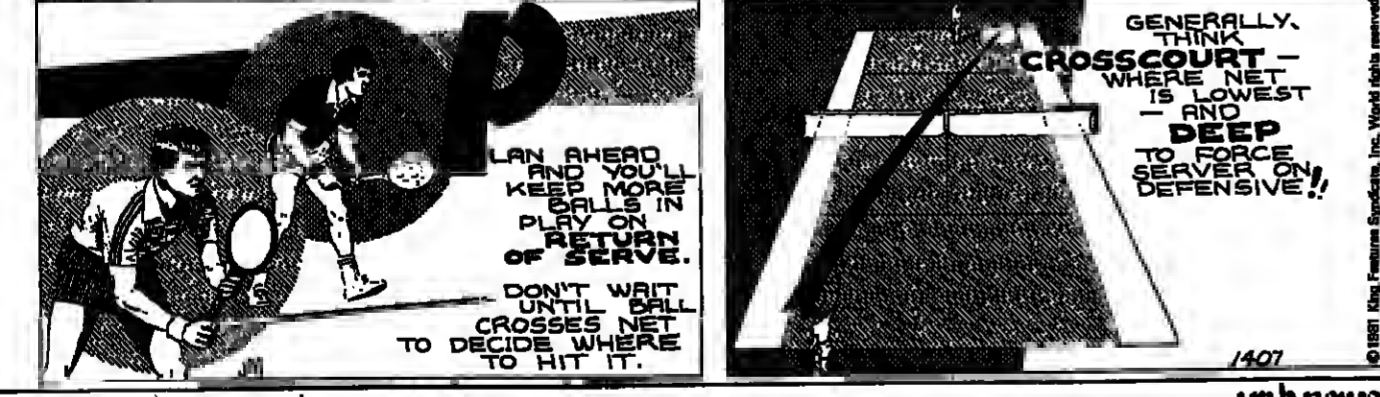
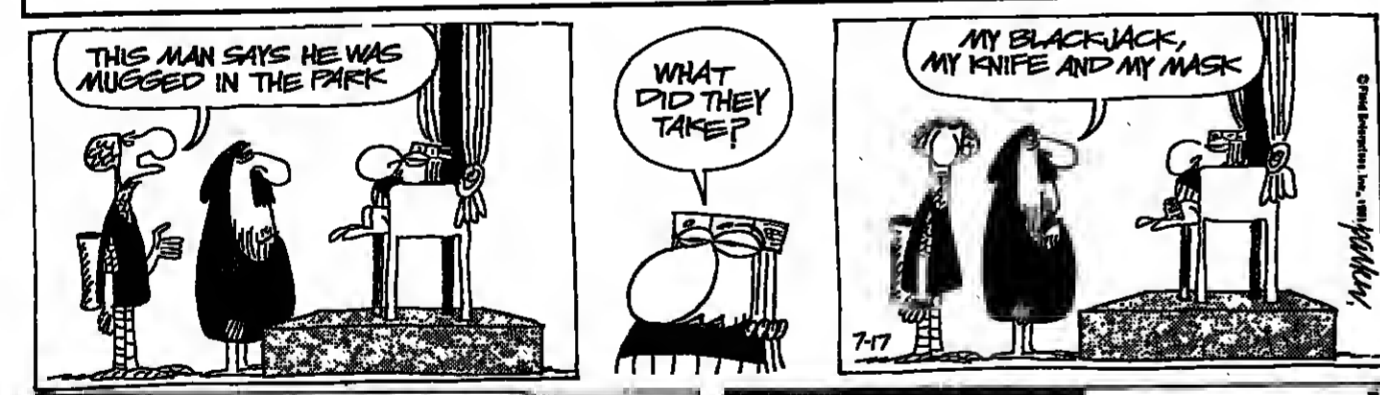
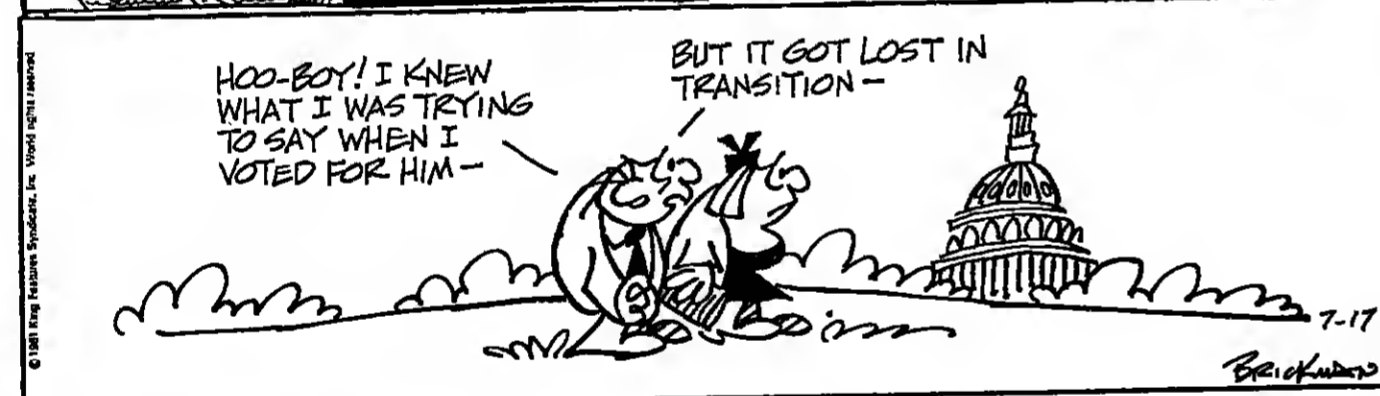
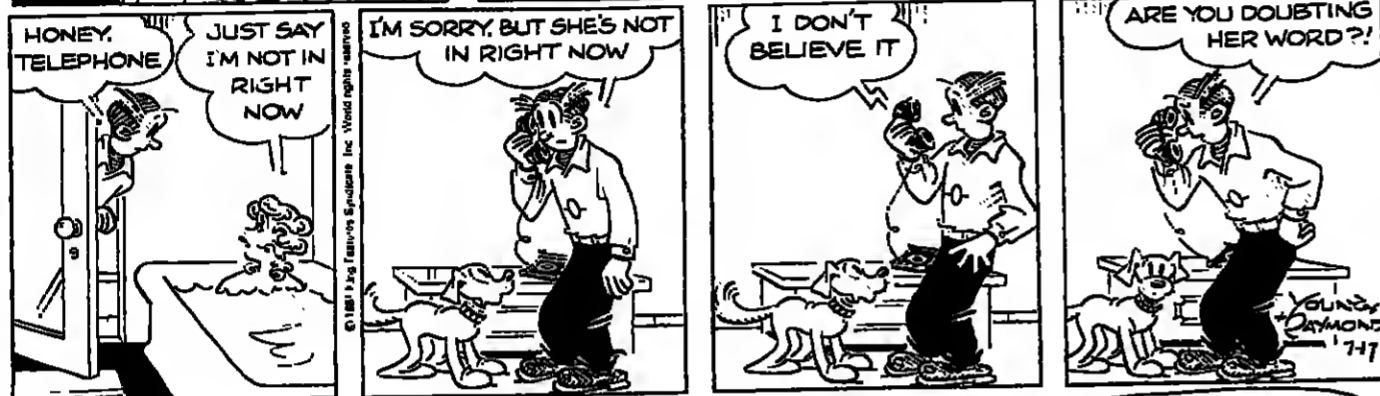
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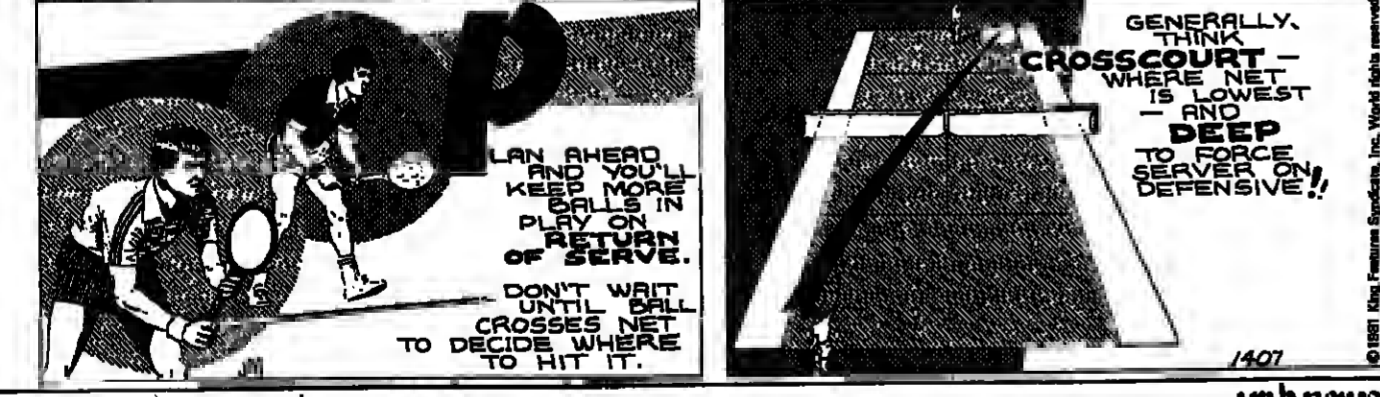
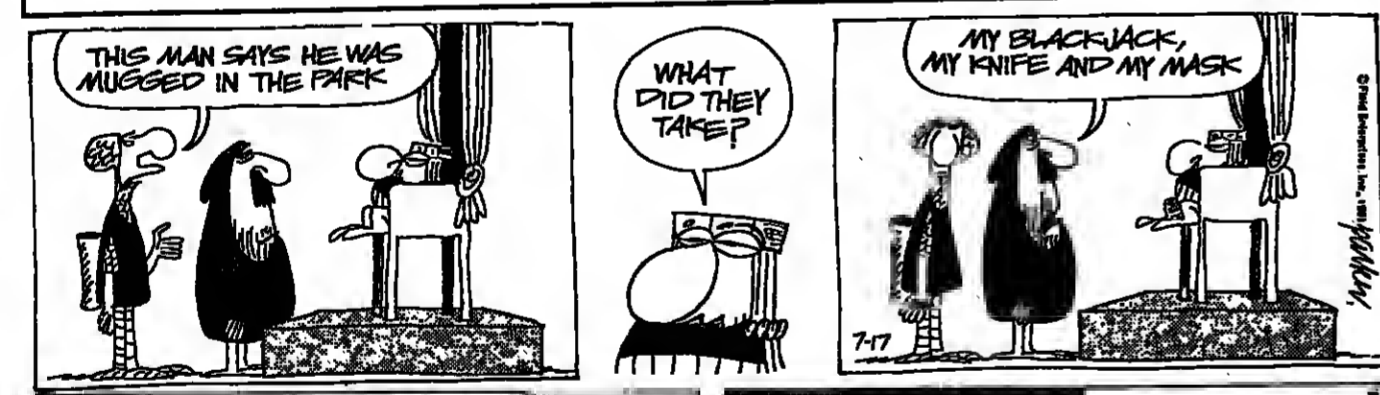
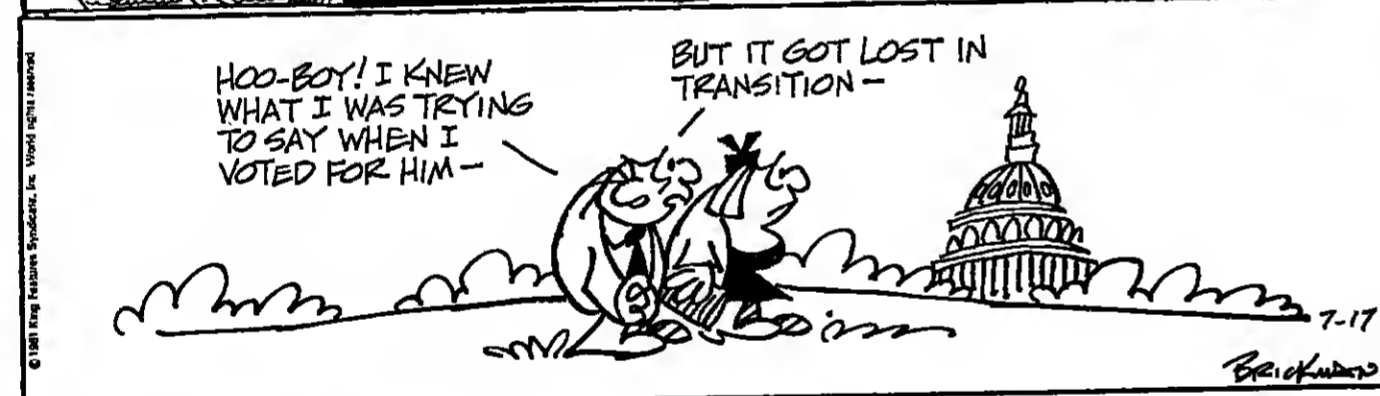
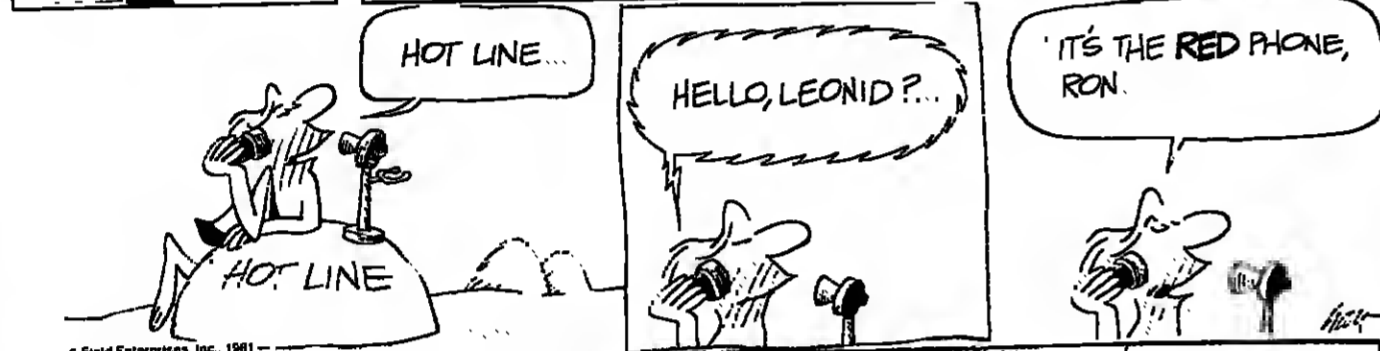
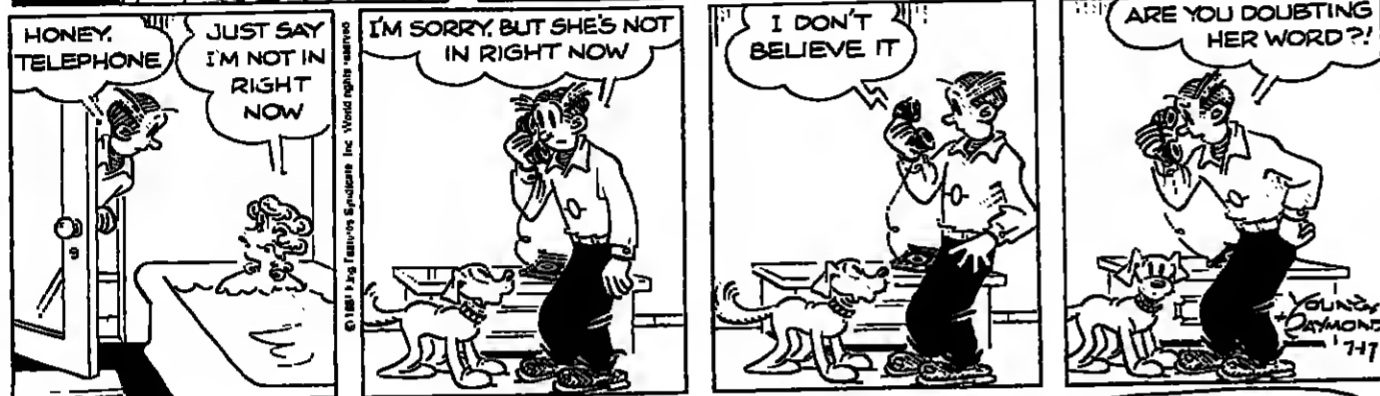
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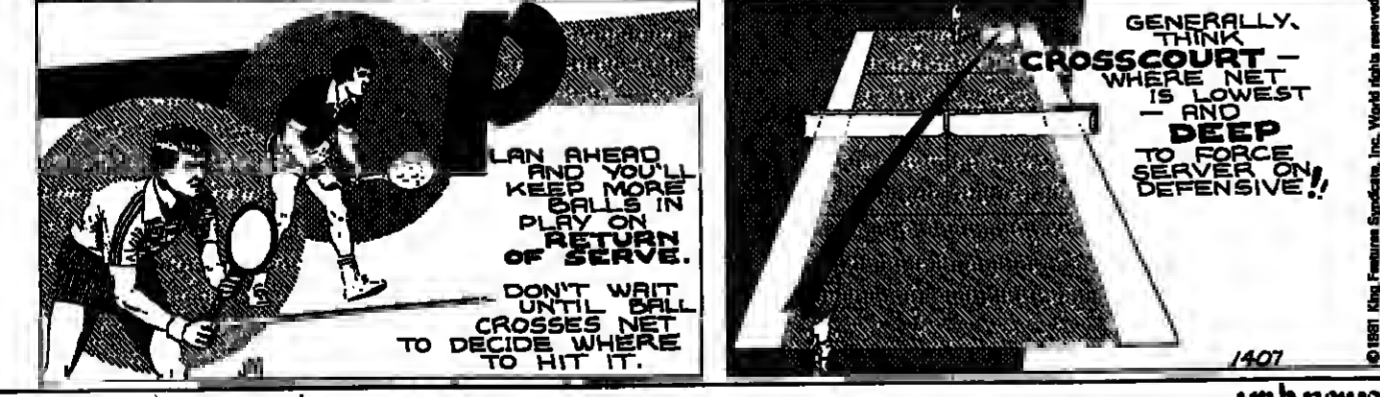
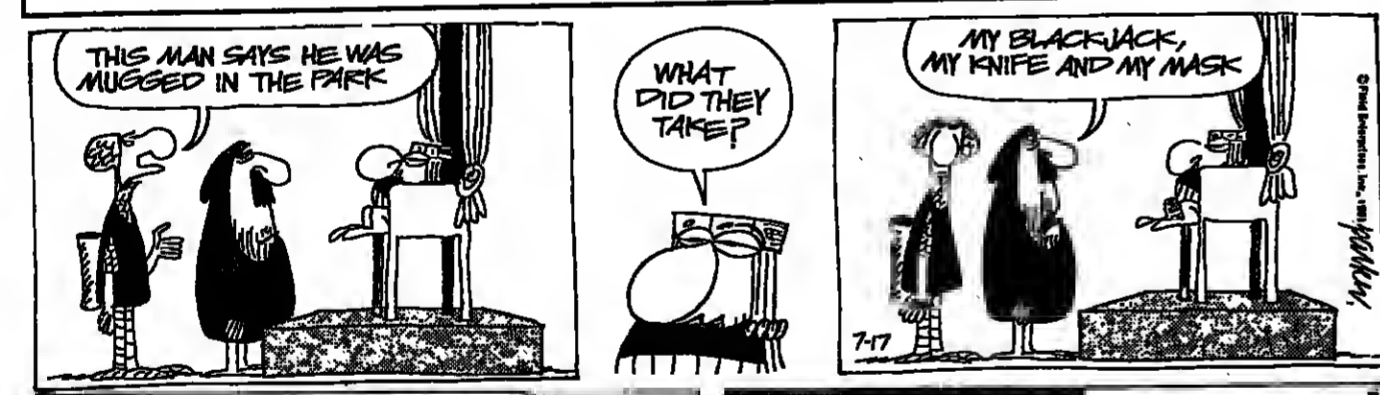
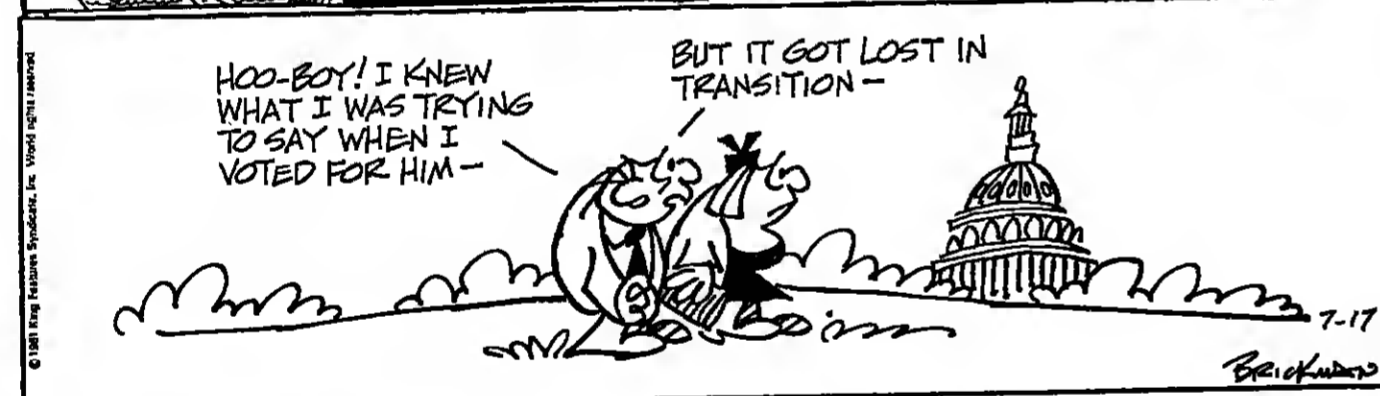
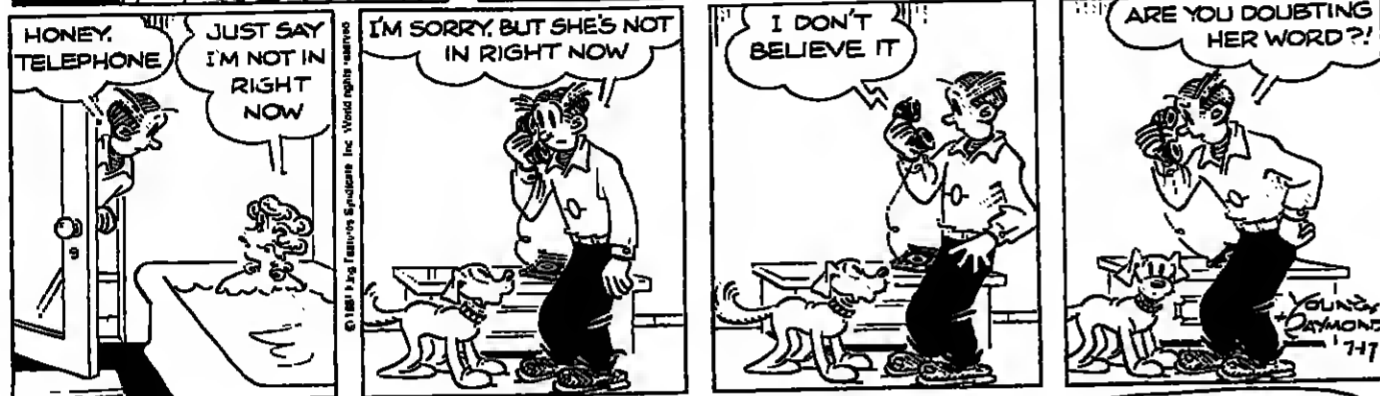
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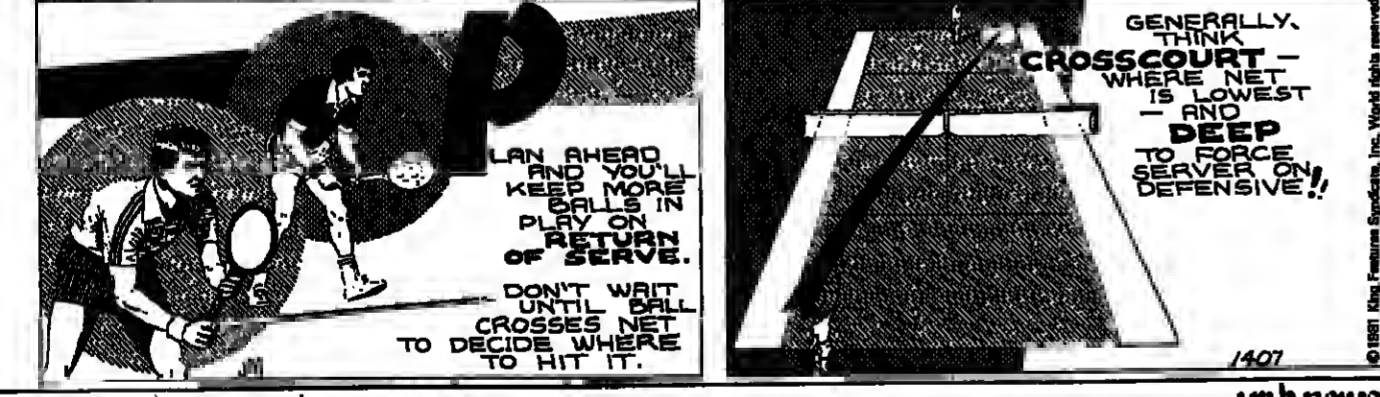
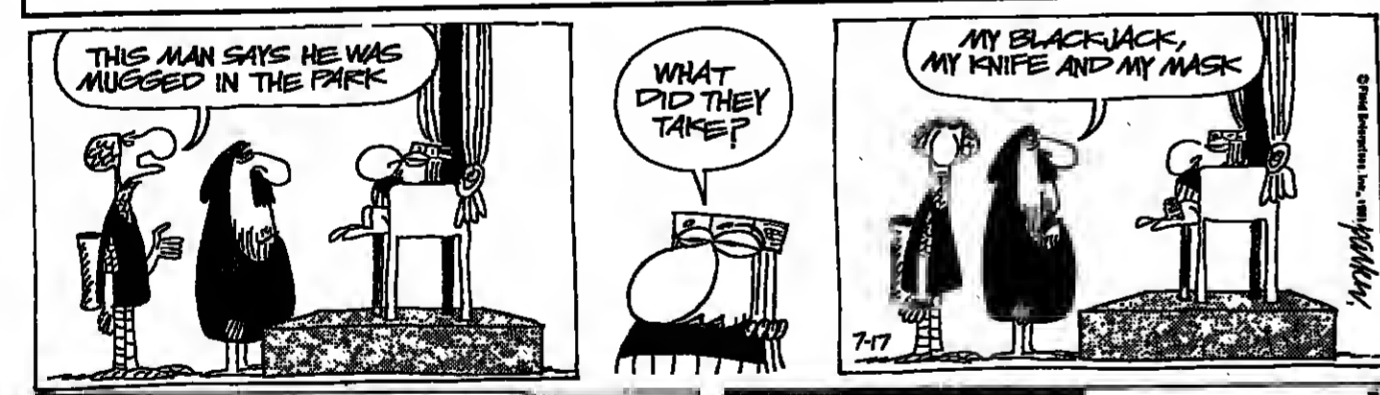
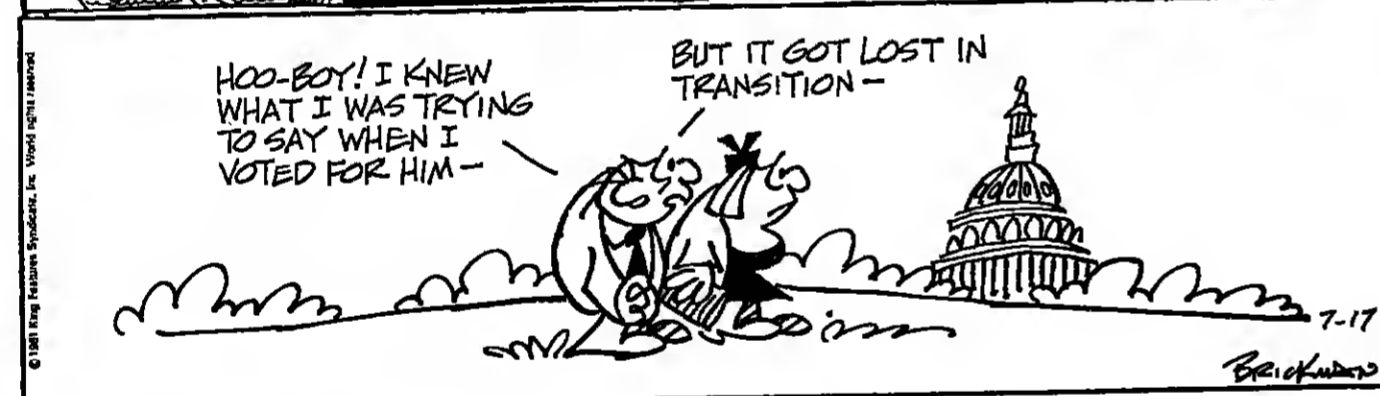
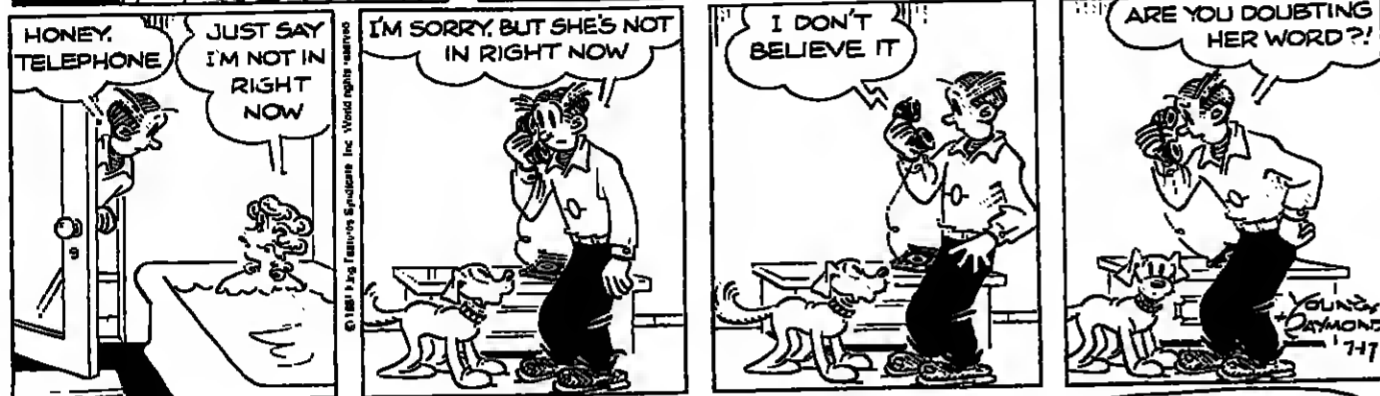
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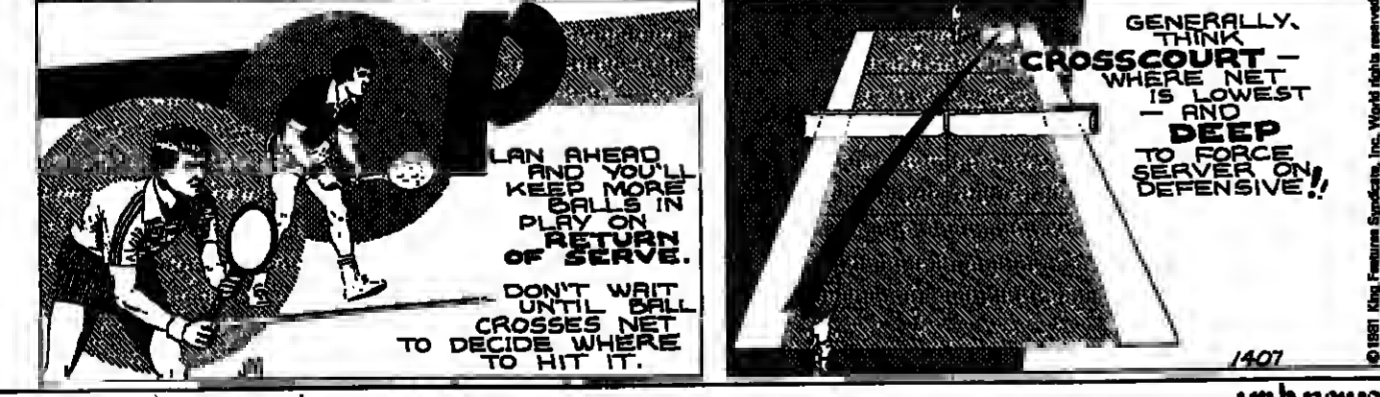
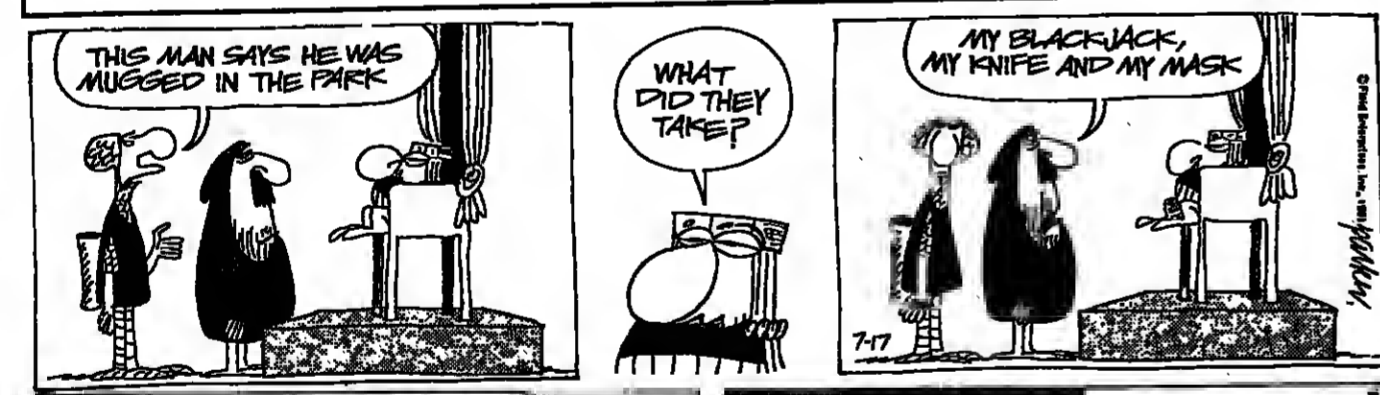
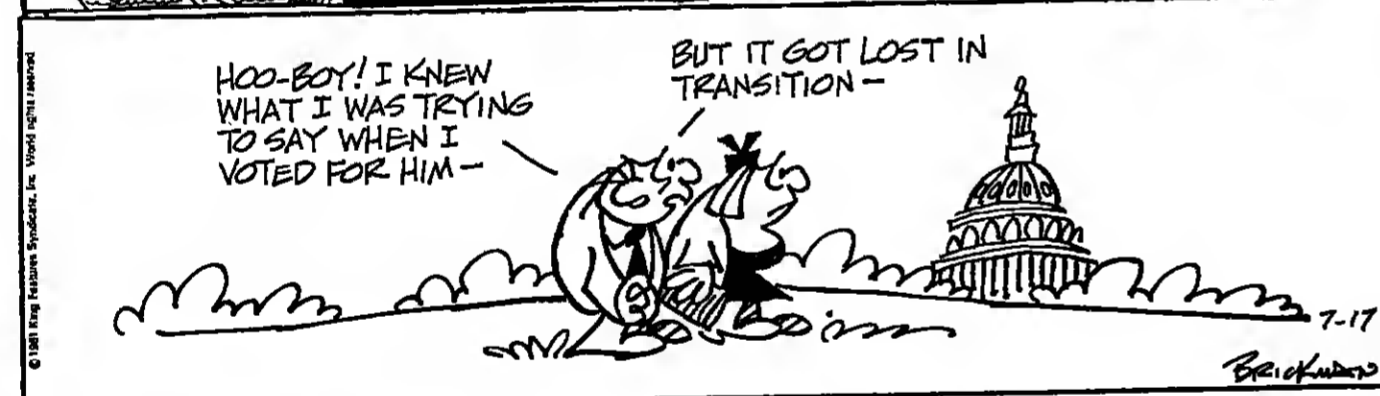
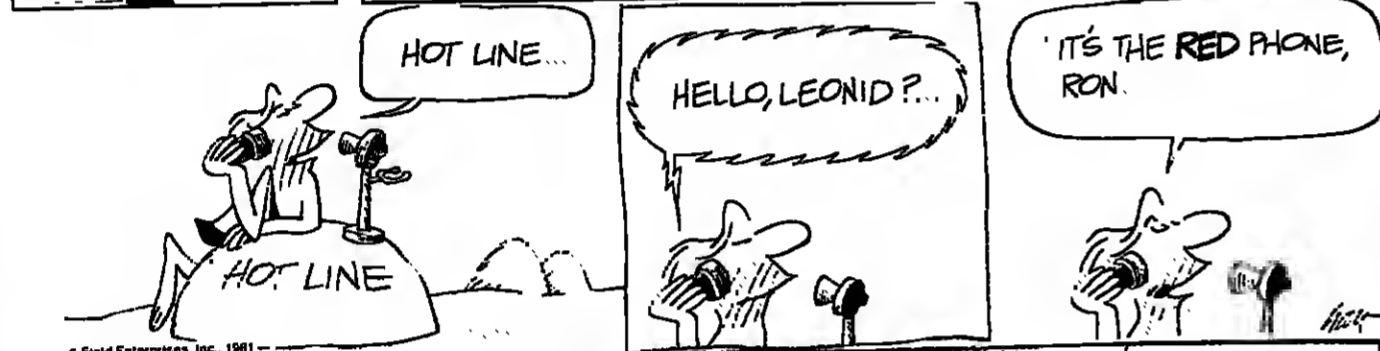
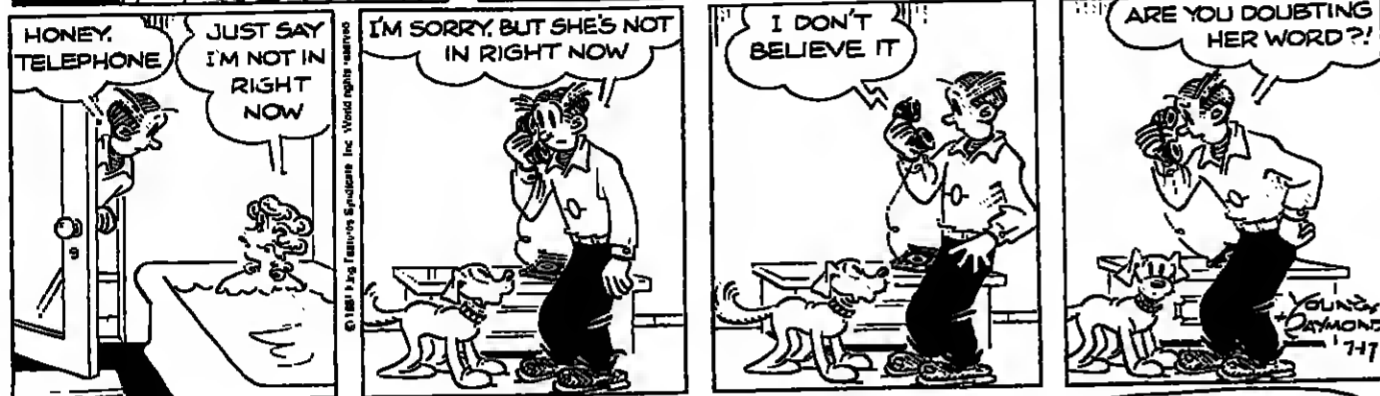
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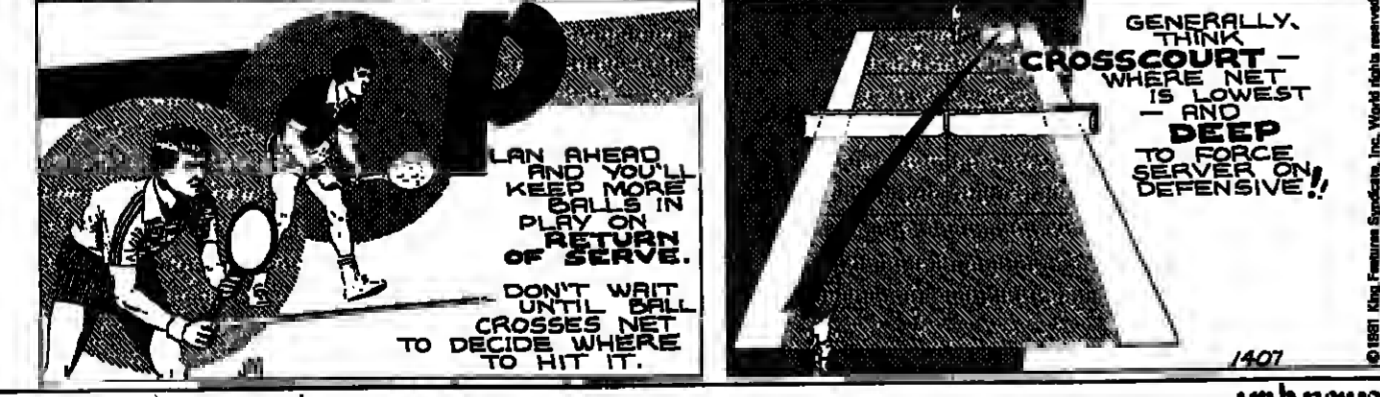
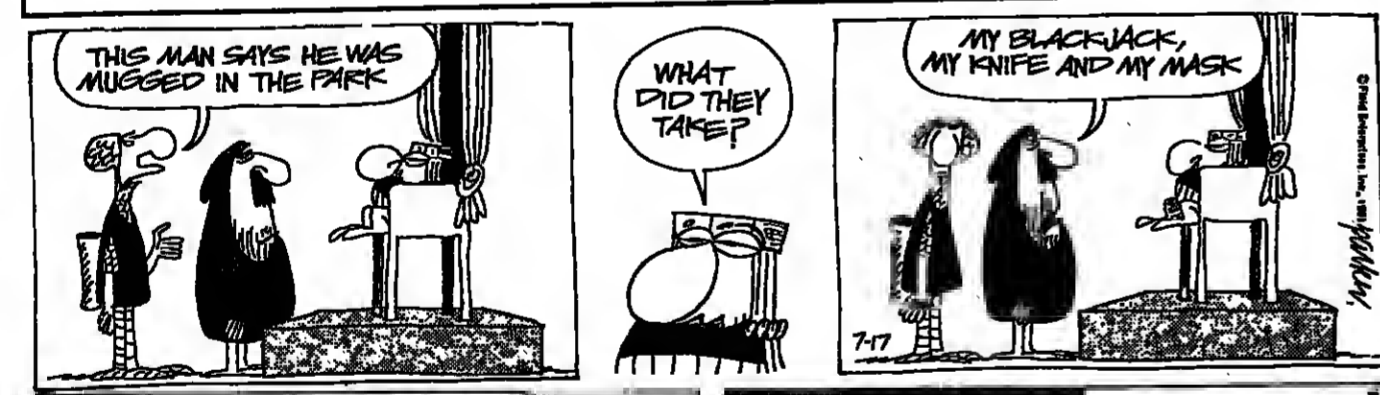
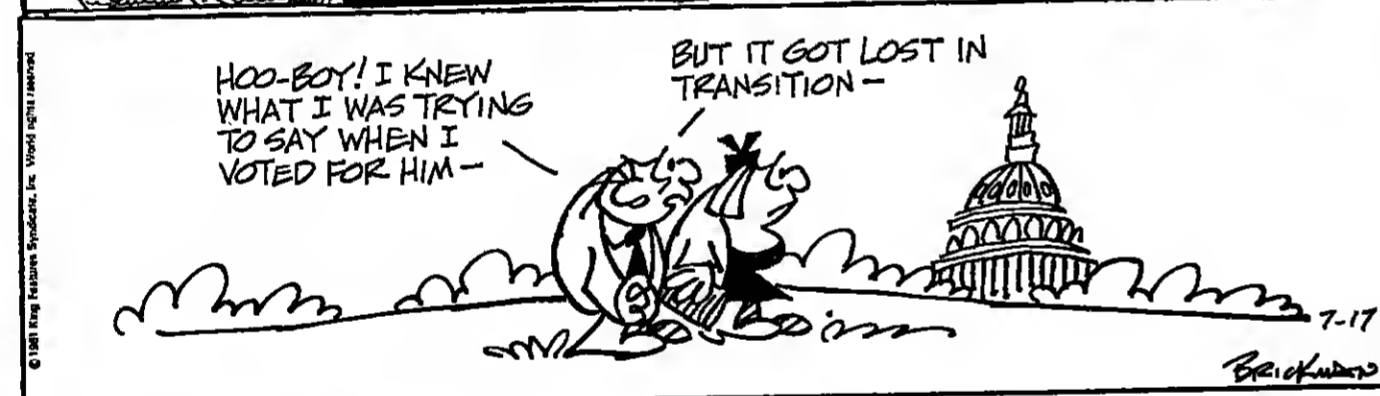
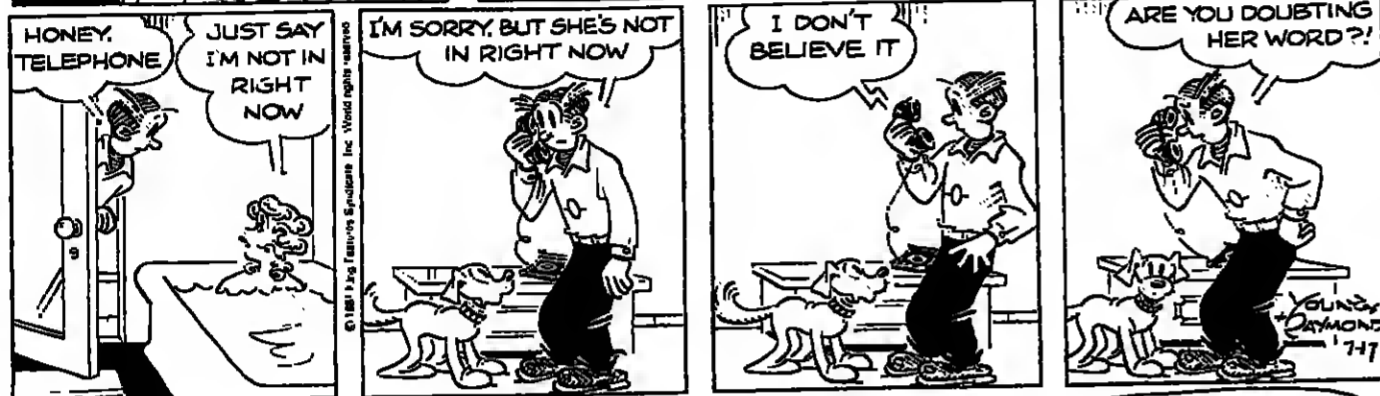
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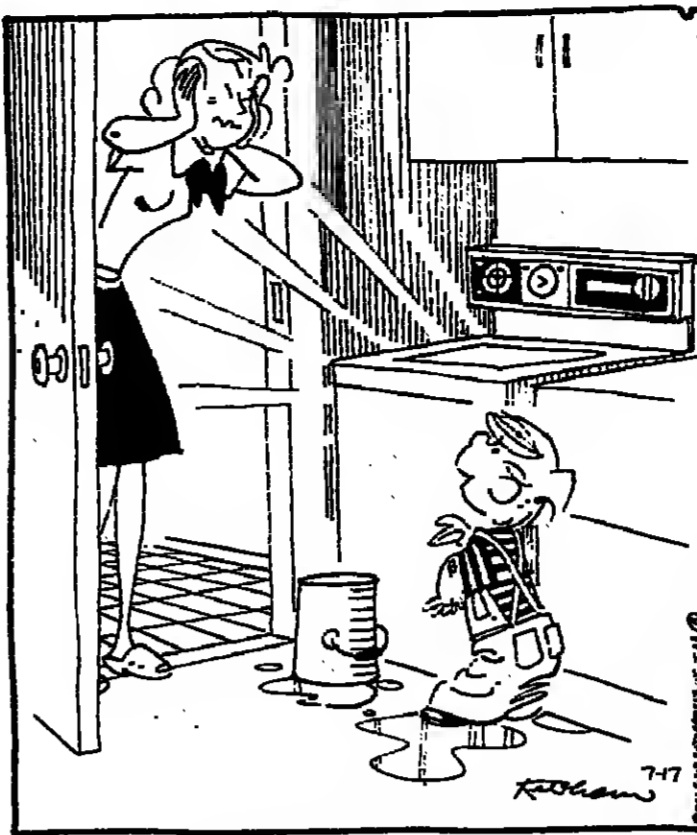
WIZARD



SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS



DENNIS the MENACE



'DON'T LET THAT NOISE SCARE YOU, MOM. I'M JUST WASHIN' SOME ROCKS.'

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Bidding Quiz

You are South, both sides vulnerable, in each of the following three hands. What would you bid where the question mark appears? 1. ♠753 ♥64 ♠Q9762 ♣Q43 East South West North 1 ♠ Pass 4 4NT Pass 5 0 ♠ Pass ? 2. ♠A J8 ♥A J6 ♠A J7 ♣A 953 South North 1 ♠ 1 0 2NT 3 ♠ ? 3. ♠74 ♥K9 ♠K72 ♣AK876 West North East South Pass Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass ?

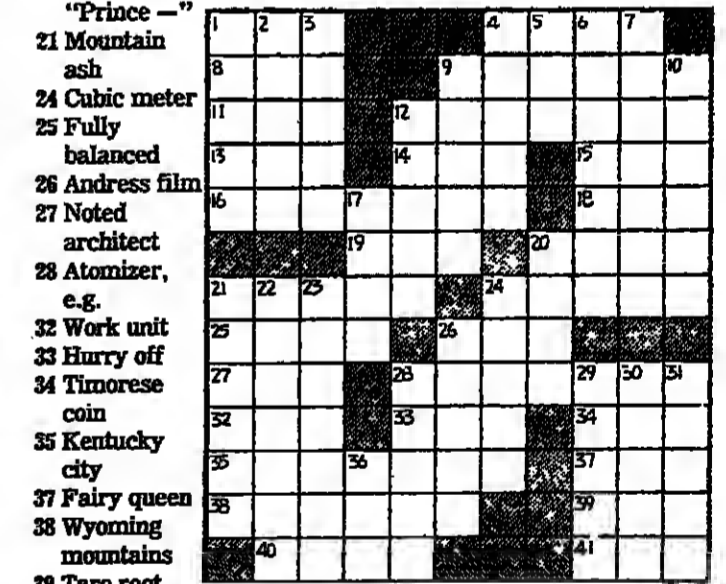
Your Individual Horoscope

FRANCES DRAKE FOR FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1981 What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A party does much to lift the spirits of a close friend. Avoid impulsive career moves. Luck through others highlights the late evening. TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Career prospects improve by day's end. The cost of legal advice may upset you. Higher-ups are favorably disposed towards you. GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) Creative activity brings joy. Make plans for a vacation trip with a loved one. News from a distance should be pleasing. CANCER (June 21 to July 21) Early-morning doldrums disappear with good news in the afternoon regarding joint assets. Real estate and family matters bring luck. LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) A pushy friend could interfere with work plans. Local visits are fun. Show your affection and loved ones will reciprocate. VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Relations with a friend may be strained. Financial prospects improve now. Be alert for a for-uncle career development.

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS 1 Demented 4 Give birth to 8 Blessed - the meek... 9 Envelope style 11 Be given 12 Entertained 13 Decorate, as a cake 14 Hoosier humorist 15 Whack 16 Desert convoy 18 Black cuckoo 19 Dolores - Rio 20 Borodin's "Prince -" 21 Mountain ash 24 Cubic meter 25 Fully balanced 26 Address film 27 Noted architect 28 Atomizer, e.g. 32 Work unit 33 Hurry off 34 Timorese coin 35 Kentucky city 37 Fairy queen 38 Wyoming mountains 39 Taro root 40 Classification 41 This is not gross DOWN 1 Mandrake's forte 2 Betel palm 3 Caution 4 Siegfried's slayer 5 Literary collection 6 Hamlet 7 " - Rigby" 8 Reward 9 Look up to 12 Glossy black 17 Muslim prayer call 18 Alan Ladd film 19 Willow genus 20 Chinese Empire 21 Rerun office 22 Excess type 23 Industrial Dodge 24 Tatter 25 Whirlis, as a top off



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it: AXYDLBAAXE is LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES LBTOFG GXVRLGM. MSC TBF WSL LBTOFGXWV QSB HFSHGF LS NFF MSC - IXQQFBU T. HFLFBN SW Yesterday's Cryptoquote: THE RACE WILL BE TO THEM THAT DO NOT RUN IN CIRCLES. - ROBERT H. MILLER

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arabnews CALENDAR

Table with 4 main columns: P.M., VOA, SAUDI RADIO, SECTION FRANCAISE DJEDDAH. Each column lists various news programs, their times, and details in Arabic and English. Includes a 'PHARMACIES TO OPEN FRIDAY NIGHT' section at the bottom right.

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Gierek among 7 expelled

Kania likely to face hard fight in election

WARSAW, July 16 (Agencies) — Poland's Communist Party congress drew up electoral lists for a new leadership behind closed doors Thursday and there were signs that party leader Stanislaw Kania could face a hard fight for re-election. Kania's position looked less secure than at the start of the six-day emergency congress Tuesday.

Delegates opted for open debates before the secret balloting for the leadership and a leading reformer Wednesday attacked the performance of the party under Kania. A letter also circulated in Warsaw Wednesday attempting to discredit Kania by associating him with the suppression of a worker revolt in the Baltic ports in 1970.

Officials said voting would begin Thursday night, with the 1,964 delegates choosing 430 members of the party's central committee

from a list of 618 candidates of whom only 71 belonged to the previous administration. Secret balloting for first secretary would follow.

On Wednesday, Edward Gierek and six fellow Communist leaders, ousted since last August's strikes, were expelled from the party at the special congress. The expulsions came after a closed-door discussion of delegates who had heard Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski warn that the alternative to accommodating the country's labor unrest could have been "bloodbath, a national drama."

Rakowski blamed party conservatives for making needed changes more difficult by depicting them as concessions.

Gierek's expulsion was the first such decisive removal of a party leader in Poland's post-war Communist history. Deposed party chief Wladislaw Gomułka's membership was "suspended" in 1971.

Also expelled were former leaders Edward Bahuch, a former premier whose announcement of meat price hikes sparked the 1980 strikes in Poland, Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka, labor chief Jan Szydlak, propaganda chief Jerzy Lukaszewicz, central committee secretary Zdzislaw Zandarowski and Katowice party boss Zdzislaw Grudzien. All had been removed from their posts long before.

As the delegates met in the Stalin-era Palace of Culture, there were reminders that the economic and political crisis which had brought them together was far from solved. Union leaders at the state airline Lot announced plans to go ahead with a strike on July 24 to force the government to recognize a general manager elected by the workers.

Strike leaflets said that Poles had waited for more than 10 months for the authorities to fulfill pledges made in the Gdansk strike accord last August which gave birth to the Soviet bloc's first free trade union, Solidarity. "We are waiting for the liquidation of the centralist management system which for 35 years has saddled our country with economic and social crisis," the leaflets said.



DESTINATION GERMANY: Increasing numbers of Poles wait outside the West Germany Embassy in Warsaw every day in order to apply for German visas. The embassy estimates that some 400,000 applications will be processed in 1981, double that of 1980. An estimated 2,500-3,000 visa applications are made daily.

Influx of Poles worries W. Germany

BONN, July 16 (AFP) — Authorities here are seriously concerned over a massive influx of Poles to West Germany during the past year, making them the largest single ethnic group now entering the country. Last month alone there were 500 Polish arrivals — with many seeking political asylum — compared with 477 from Pakistan and 475 from Turkey, two countries which in the past had a virtual monopoly of West German immigration.

Of the 16,991 arrivals between January and June this year at the vast Friedland transit camp for immigrants in Lower Saxony, close to the frontier with East Germany, all but 3,062 were Polish. The camp, which has accommodation for 1,500 inmates, today houses 1,900.

Most Polish exiles enter the country on

tourist visas, obtained after a marathon wait in line at West German consulates — illustrating the rush to emigrate from Poland in these politically uncertain and economically trying times.

When their tourist visas expire, the Poles are faced with the formidable business of trying to regularize their situation in the country. Many seek the status of political refugees. Others are able to claim special status on the basis of their German ancestry, which automatically entitles them to live in the country.

Another group is made up of "pseudopoliticals", mainly young people who go through the motions of applying for asylum, then go to work illegally for relatives in West Germany. After a few months they simply go home to Poland with their haul of hard-earned Deutsche marks.

Authorities in Frankfurt, West Germany's

sixth largest city, receive an average of 150 Polish applications for temporary residence each day. These applicants are only interested in remaining for a few months, although they know that they will not be granted work permits during their first year.

The situation is similar in most cities in West Germany near to transit camps — Munich, Hamburg, and particularly West Berlin, where the number of Poles arriving in the first six months of this year was 604, compared with 436 during the whole of last year.

West German authorities are beginning to fear that transit camps will no longer be able to cope with the flow, and in the view of many officials, fringe immigrants from Poland should be denied entry in favor of those who genuinely seek political asylum.

Mahathir sworn in

KUALA LUMPUR, June 16 (AFP) — Dr. Mahathir Muhammad was Thursday sworn in as Malaysia's fourth prime minister. The swearing in by the Yang Di Pertuan Agong (king) at the National Palace was witnessed by outgoing Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn and his cabinet colleagues who will all continue to serve in the new government.

Datuk Hussein who has retired voluntarily after 2,000 days in office for health reasons was Thursday given the country's highest civilian award with the title of "Tun".

Mahathir's assumption of office follows his unanimous election last month as leader of the United Malay National Organization (UMNO), the dominant partner of the ruling 10-party national front. At a meeting of the front Wednesday Datuk Hussein Onn formally handed over the leadership of the front to Mahathir.

Hanoi says Cambodia talks illegal

UNITED NATIONS, July 16 (Agencies) — Hanoi seemed unmoved Thursday by repeated demands at an 80-nation conference for a withdrawal of its forces from Kampuchea. Vietnam, which along with the Soviet Union is boycotting the conference, said it viewed the talks as one-sided.

Ha Van Lou, the permanent Vietnamese U.N. representative, told reporters: "Any resolutions and declarations of this conference are considered to be illegal and invalid." Diplomats from 21 countries addressed the meeting Thursday. They included British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, speaking for all 10 European Economic Community (EEC) nations, which called for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea.

Three countries were due to speak Thursday while the participants worked behind the scenes on a declaration for adoption at a final meeting Friday.

T.T.B. Kob, chief delegate of Singapore which is the current chairman of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), said Wednesday there were still differences with China on the declaration.

ASEAN, at whose initiative the conference was called, and other nonaligned members have submitted a draft declaration proposing negotiations for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea. The Chinese put forward a paper containing counter-proposals. Both papers insisted on the withdrawal of the estimated 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, but ASEAN called for the disarming of all Kampuchean while China demanded only the disarming of "the Heng Samrin puppet force."



CARRINGTON'S ADDRESS: British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington addresses the United Nations conference Wednesday.

The papers both proposed direct U.N. involvement in Kampuchea, an idea that could be difficult to implement because it would require the Soviet Union's approval. Those due to speak included two Kampuchean factions opposing the ousted Pol Pot government — still recognized by the United Nations — which addressed the conference on the opening day. Because of Chinese pressure the Heng Samrin government was not invited to the meeting.

Lord Carrington, assured the conference that the 10-nation European community would "play a full and constructive part in working for the implementation of a program" on the lines of the pending proposals. The 10 are Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Greece, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Carrington said that between them they had "much experience of the region" and together had contributed "more than 40 percent of the total resources of the international relief operation from 1979 to date."

German delegation arrives in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, July 16 (AP) — A West German parliamentary delegation arrived here Thursday to look into the needs of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and to pursue the European Economic Community's peace initiative for Afghanistan.

"The success of the European Community's peace initiative on the solution of the Afghan problem will depend on the unity of the ten European countries and the support of the Third World nations," said Gottfried Koester, a member of the Christian Democratic Union.

America looks for help from China to save crops from pests

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP) — An assortment of insects has been brought from China in hopes they will help defend American crops from destructive pests, the Agriculture Department has said. One purpose of the project is to see whether an effective natural enemy of gypsy moths can be found. The moths defoliate millions of trees and shrubs annually, mainly in the northeast where the pest is concentrated.

The Chinese insects were recently collected by a team of entomologists who sought natural enemies of some of the aphids and mites that attack cotton, tobacco, vegetables, citrus and other crops and trees in the United States.

Specimens collected by the scientists, who work for the department's agricultural research service, include green lacewings, predatory mites and parasitic wasps. Joan Wallace, director of the department's Office of International Cooperation and Development, said Wednesday the Chinese insects will be studied under quarantine conditions in U.S. laboratories for at least a year.

Reagan aides split over immigration

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — A dispute within the Reagan administration over admitting up to 1 million mostly low-wage foreign workers into the United States each year is stalling action on a new immigration policy.

After two unsuccessful meetings on immigration, the cabinet was scheduled to try again Thursday to resolve the guest worker problems, as well as questions of issuing national work cards and relocating Cuban refugees.

Administration sources who requested anonymity said Agriculture Secretary John Block and White House aide Martin Anderson are advocating a massive program to grant from 500,000 to 1 million temporary working permits annually — up from the current 30,000. The Labor Department opposes the expanded program on grounds that guest workers may decide to stay and compete for jobs against low-skilled Americans, the sources said.

An administration task force recommended last month that President Ronald Reagan ask Congress to approve a pilot program to allow 50,000 guest workers, principally Mexicans, into the country each year. Block and Anderson are saying it is futile to erect strict legal barriers against a desire by American employers to hire willing aliens for menial jobs that U.S. citizens won't take, according to sources.

Employers, who complain that current rules are too cumbersome and restrictive, are lobbying hard for more guest workers, the sources said. Anderson said reports that he is pushing for an expanded program are "not very accurate." He declined to discuss his proposals beyond saying, "I'm trying to present a wide range of options to the president. It's a very complicated issue."

Part of the cabinet debate concerns penalties for employers who hire illegal aliens and how to enforce the penalties. The task force recommended asking Congress to enact civil penalties, but this raised the question of how employers could distinguish illegal workers from those entitled to work.

To facilitate identity, the task force recommended that all people entitled to work, regardless of citizenship, obtain and show employers a new type of social security card which would be difficult or impossible to forge.

However, the sources said, Anderson and Health and Human Services Secretary Richard S. Schweiker objected, saying this was tantamount to a national identity card inconsistent with President Reagan's campaign promise to make government less intrusive in people's lives.

Anderson favors intensifying border patrol efforts to halt illegal immigration, according to the sources. He refused to specify his position. One source said the administration may simply let Congress decide what type of employer sanctions and identity card to establish.

Wallace said China and the United States "are exploring the possibility of collecting other natural enemies of insect pest" and are arranging cooperative research programs to improve the use of biological controls over destructive insects, weeds and plant diseases.

Meanwhile, California governor Jerry Brown asked President Reagan Wednesday night to declare part of northern California a disaster area, saying that attacks on crops by Mediterranean fruit flies were out of control. He made the request after the flies which turn fruit and crops into mush, were reported only 48 kms from the San Joaquin Valley, center of the state's 14 billion dollar-a-year fruit and vegetable industry.

Brown told a press conference at the Medfly Eradication Center in Los Gatos that California was facing the threat of an economic disaster of unprecedented proportions. He said in his request to Reagan: "The increased magnitude of infestation constitutes a disaster which is now beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment and facilities of the state and local counties."

He asked Reagan to declare that the counties of Alameda, San Mateo and Santa Clara were federal disaster areas. This would enable the three counties, with a population of 700,000, to receive U.S. government aid.

Brown said 11,000 farms, ranches and businesses in the three counties had lost \$4 million because of the fly and could lose \$90 million unless the menace was wiped out.

Helicopters spraying the pesticide over the infested area were running behind time. In two days of spraying they should have covered 116 square kms but had actually sprayed little more than 18 square kms, officials said. Some local groups have threatened to sabotage the helicopters because they believed the pesticide was a health hazard. But state agricultural officials denied there was a threat to health.

Rao meets Gromyko
MOSCOW, July 16 (AP) — Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao arrived in Moscow Thursday for talks with Kremlin officials, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

He was met at the airport by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. Rao was to confer during the day at the Foreign Ministry, then depart for Leningrad in the evening. He is to leave for Helsinki Friday.

The visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua to New Delhi last month and the Afghanistan situation are expected to be the main topics of talks between Rao and Gromyko, according to informed sources in New Delhi.

Good Morning

By Jihad Al Khazem

The friend I talked about yesterday — be of the airy but expansive dreams — is by no means an exception among my generation. It must have had something to do with the "spirit of the times" in which we grew up, but there was more than one dreamer of this type among us.

The other day I met another one of them. He was the one who used to say sentimentally — we were only in secondary school then — that the first million was always the most difficult, that after it the thing came naturally: untold wealth and the style of life that went with it.

This one, however, was a real tryer. Where most of us got our jobs and stuck into the groove he was the one always saving enough to start a business on his own. Only to lose his modest capital after a while and get back to salaried work. His best break, or so he thought, was an investment he made in a company set up on the West Bank. All was going well, the million definitely appeared over the horizon, then the six-day war happened and goodbye to the dream.

That was a while ago now. And when I saw him this time, he looked as though he had made it. And when I asked him, he told me that he indeed has. His last attempt to set up in business was in the Gulf, just at the time when the economy of the area took off. He took off with it, and the first million, he told me, came without him really noticing it, so easy it was to make. After it came several others.

I noticed that he did not sound enthusiastic about the thing. Did reality fail to live up to the dream? "It certainly did," he said.

"The price was too high, but you never know it while you're paying. Now at fifty you look around you and wonder whether it was worth it."

He kept on talking like this. I nodded my head wisely while he spoke but believed not a word of it. I have heard them all, and they all talk like this. You'd think one of them at least enjoyed his millions.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awad

Heavy floods threaten China crops

PEKING, July 16 (AFP) — Chinese farm output was threatened with serious disruption Thursday after disastrous floods which have hit agriculturally rich southwest and central provinces, observers here said.

According to Chinese television, floods triggered by torrential rains have affected some two million people.

Media reports Thursday from the southwest province of Sichuan, China's most populous with 100 million people said tens of thousands of stranded people had to be evacuated after heavy rains triggered the greatest flood peak of the Yangtze River since 1949.

New China News Agency added that 25 counties and cities in Sichuan were affected by severe floods, following successive downpours over most of the province from last Sunday to Tuesday. Army units had to be called in to ferry aid to the victims, essentially by air, as road and rail transport was cut off in many areas.

The People's Daily said more than 20,000 persons were evacuated in the area of Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan. The Chinese media also indicated that floodwaters from the Yangtze River — China's longest with 5,500 kms and its tributaries were flowing toward the central provinces of China.

They were thus threatening the Gezhouba Dam, the country's biggest hydro-engineering projects now under construction in Hubei province. According to the NCNA Thursday floodwaters from the Yangtze River were threatening Chongqing, a major industrial center in southwestern China. NCNA said residents along both banks of the Yangtze and Jialing rivers were evacuated.

Last year areas of southwest and central China had already been hit by catastrophic floods which claimed scores of lives and destroyed crops over millions of acres. Last year's floods and a severe drought over northern China at the same time pushed China into requesting international aid for the first time since the Communists took over in 1949.

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